Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF T

PORTRAIT STUDY

By P. T. Reddy.

THROUGH THE FRONTIERS OF SUSPICION!

Dr. Benes (left) and Thomas Mann, author and voluntary exile from Germany, discussing the Czechoslovakian situation in New York.

Fearing Irish Terrorists, the Police allowed no bags to be taken inside the House of Commons

Spanish refugees, loaded with their belongings, returning to Madrid.

This is what Fascism means—a destitute woman in Madrid!

Czech refugee (who had arrived in England without a passport) being bodily lifted into a plane to be flown back to Warsaw from where he had come.

Herr Hitler (who celebrates his 50th birthday on April 20) greeting Sudeten Germans after the annexation of Czechoslovakia.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 23, 1939.

MY VILLAGE:

Despite Recent Deterioration, People Here Are More Honest, Industrious And Good-natured

By PREM NARAIN AGARWAL

WHEN I look at my village with modern eyes, I find that those responsible for its creation, some three hundred years, ago, tried their best to make it a model village almost from every point of view; and from its present condition, it appears, they succeeded in their endeavour.

"I like to live in my village which, despite so many evils that have recently crept in, has much better climate than cities, where people are still more honest, industrious, sincere, peaceful, law-abiding, innocent and good-natured . . . . . ."

In this article the author describes 'his' village. But it may well be your village, any of the millions of villages dotted all over India!

Situated as it is in a central position among a large number of smaller villages all round, on a busy provincial road, recently macadamised, it seems to fulfil most of the conditions that may be said to make it an ideal village. To ensure safety huge brick walls sufficiently thick and high were raised guarding it from all sides, and several strong gates to regulate the entry into the village. For the richer class of people, a more safe lane provided with special arrangements, thus making it almost impregnable for robbers, dacoits etc, which generally infest the countryside, was made. Within the four walls the village appear to have been planned according to hygienic principles as there were lanes, streets, roads, and a proper drainage system. Outside the well-fortified village, arrangements were made for recreation. At a little distance, there is still a huge tank, a beautiful garden, a small building for meeting or resting or to afford protection from weather conditions, and a small temple for the god-fearing people to worship—all built of bricks at a considerable expenditure.

With the passing of time the former glory and pleasant life of the village and its people have vanished. Now the walls have decayed, all the gates except two are destroyed; the tank is dry, and the garden without fruit trees.

Probably the nice situation of the village led the British Masters to select it as a centre village and they provided it with a police station, a post office, and a Public Works Departments' inspection house for the officer to stay while on tour, and also with a little ground for military parades.

The Market Place

It is not the only village of its kind in the district: I have seen two more, built almost on similar lines, about the same time, within a distance of about 20 miles towards the south.

The surrounding villages are smaller with about a dozen houses each and consisting of two to three hundred people, the main occupation being the cultivation of land. The people of these villages have to depend upon my village, which has a population of about thirteen hundred persons, most of them are engaged in different kinds of trade and industry, and these people meet the requirements of those farmers living in adjoining villages and are also responsible for marketing of their products. In cases of pressing needs they come to my village to make purchases or sales where there are some shops. But for other important necessaries of life they all meet —buyers and sellers—twice a week —on Sunday and Wednesday, in another village, which is called a market place, one mile away from my village; and it is here they sell their products and purchase other things. Generally these things are bought and sold in cash, but farmers often offer corn in exchange for other articles of consumption, may be described as barter.

There is another village at a distance of about 5 miles where a similar market takes place on two other days of the week—Monday and Thursday—for the same purpose. It is a regular feature of village life in India to allow buyers and sellers to meet in a centre place; these markets are very old in age. Several other markets are held within a radius of five miles, some are big and some are small. On other days of the week, there are some hawkers in my village, who visit the surrounding smaller villages with their goods either on their heads or on backs. Some hawkers from cities and towns often visit even my village for those things which cannot ordinarily be available here. Many things cannot be had in my village and in smaller villages even sweets or grams cannot be obtained for food and a stranger would go hungry if he wished to purchase.

Mud Houses

In these markets bulls, buffaloes and milch cattle are also bought and sold throughout the year. But their number is very limited in such markets; it may not exceed even the modest number of two hundred. There is, however, a special season when they are bought and sold in thousands and they vary from place to place. Special 'melas' (Fairs) are arranged at such places and seasons, to offer facilities to the intending buyers and sellers in dealing with their cat-

(Continued On Page 53)

THE CHARKHA
One way of redeeming the village economy.
—M. Panchal.

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Foreign Scene

Christian Civilisation In Spain—Church v. People—Quiepos Horrible Threat—Franco's Predicament—Bluff of Dr. Schacht—Nazi Economy Faces Crises—Causes of Failure—Key to South-Eastern Policy—Situation in Danubiania—Storm over Mediterranean—Star of Spain Rises?—A Real Latin Entente.

By "VIGILANTE"

"POPE Praises Noble and Heroic Spanish People" as a headline is definitely misleading becaus he has actually praised not the people of Spain but their foreign invaders and conquerors to whom General Franco has lent himself as a tool.

But as the Pope refers to Christian "civilization" and the fascists' "conquest of communism and atheism" it would not be out of place here to speculate on the chances of this "civilization" being stabilized under the Franco regime.

Papacy In Spain

It is extremely doubtful whether the position of privilege and monopoly that the Roman Church occupied under the monarchy could be restored by the Spanish fascists who cannot be expected to sacrifice the safety and the very existence of their rule in the exclusive interests of the Church.

An adequate idea of these interests can be gained when we remember that as Mr. Joseph McCabe tells us in his extremely revealing book, "Papacy in Politics To-day" (Watts and Co., London, S. 1/- net) which has been recently revised and published:—

> The Spanish Church was, in proportion to the resources of the country, the richest in the world. Mgr. Jose Velede de Gunjaso, a priest-critic of the idle monks, estimated that the monks and nuns held two-thirds of what money there was in the country and one-third of the landed property. One Jesuit house had an income of £15,000 a year and the treasure accumulated in the older churches was enormous. One statue of the Virgin at Toledo had a crown worth £5,000, bracelets worth £2,000, and robes sewn with more than 150,000 pearls, diamonds, and other jewels, while peasants worked the fields for 3s. 6d. a week.

People's Spain

The Republican Government of Azana, in 1931, while granting complete religious liberty, introduced a constitution that reclaimed Spain for the first time in history from the regime of medievalism. The property the government confiscated in the interests of public good, education and real charity belonged to religious orders which exacted the vow of obedience—a policy that was free from revolutionary in any sense because the Marquis de Pombal had done it in Portugal with the approval of the Pope himself.

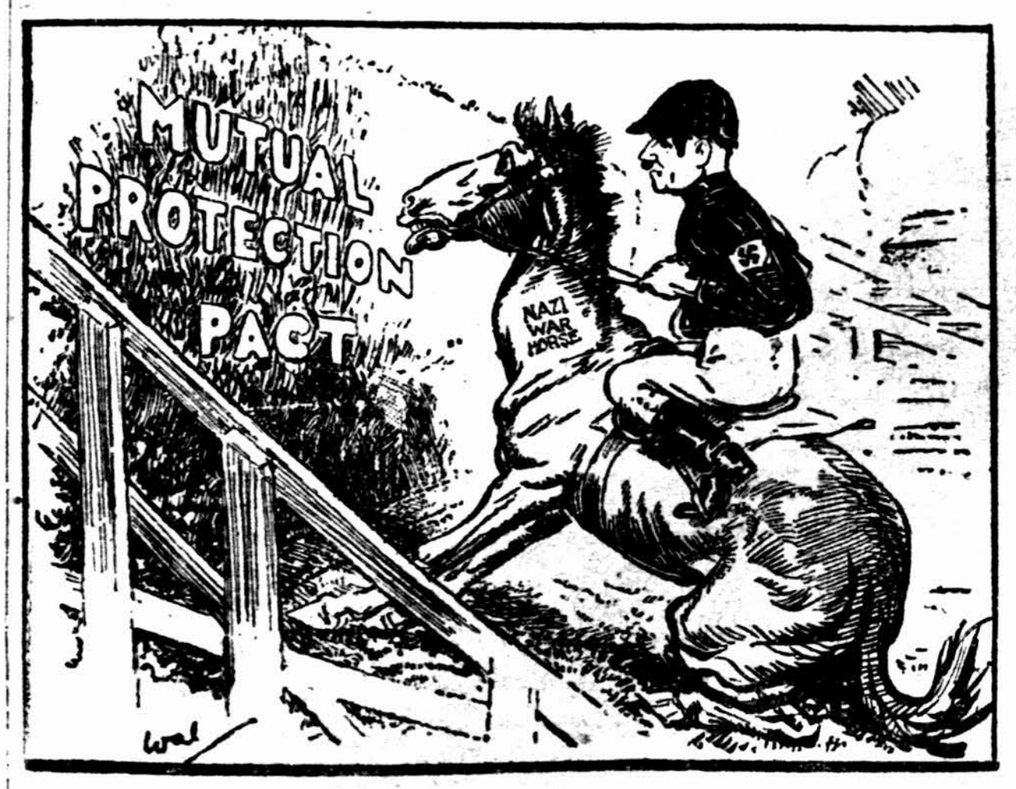
The Spanish government, which was elected by the people of Spain and whose authority to represent the country has never been questioned, stopped the misuse of public money by stopping the levy of 20,000,000 pesetas paid every year to the clergy.

So far about 10,000,000 pesetas had been spent on education; but the government concentrated its attention on the need of improving conditions in this sphere and the scheme formulated to help the spread of education amongst the illiterate masses provided for building 27,000 new schools.

Quiepo's War Cry

The victory of General Franco with the help of fascist Italy and Germany has conquered Spain again for the Church of Rome—or, that is at least what is claimed by the Vatican and Spanish reaction. Quiepo de Llano of the Salamanca Radio fame had earlier broadcast that he was determined "to pound up the flesh and blood of the Communists as mortar for the rebuilding of the churches', and this rather typical franquist general had been honest enough to carry out his threat during the invasion—he told several foreign correspondents how on capturing the government territory he sorted out the 'marxists' and other lesser species of supposed atheism and despatched them out of the kingdom of the holy Roman church.

On the important question over how Franco, even with the help of the Vatican could rid himself of his two dictators with whom he has bound himself as a signatory of the anti-Comintern pact, the Pope is discreetly silent. All the same, it is being posed to-day as of the greatest importance to the future of the Church as virtually a Papal State.



THE INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE

(News of The World)

In Schacht's Dreamland

In the face of the statements made by Dr. Schacht recently, during his brief sojourn in our city, the actual position of Reich economy or the crises through which it is passing offer an eloquent contrast and commentary.

Many of the plans of Nazi conquest in the economic field have miscarried or been frustrated the Anglo-American collaboration and the commercial treaty based on its principles exclude Nazi Germany out of the possibilities of Reich—American trade. This development is not naturally unconnected with the plan of Anglo-German co-operation promoted by the City and the political situation of the moment indicates that very little progress could be hoped for in the near future in this direction.

Lima Counterblast

Add to this the blow, Nazi bluff and well-simulated indifference and defiance notwithstanding, aimed at Hitler's Germany by the Lima Conference which marked a reorientation in the American policy in the economic existence of the majority of the South American States.

The movement is gathering considerable force and the work of systematic destruction of the Nazi ramifications in the American 'sphere of influence' analogous to what the Nazi economists claim as theirs in the Danubian States, is progressing in a surprising manner.

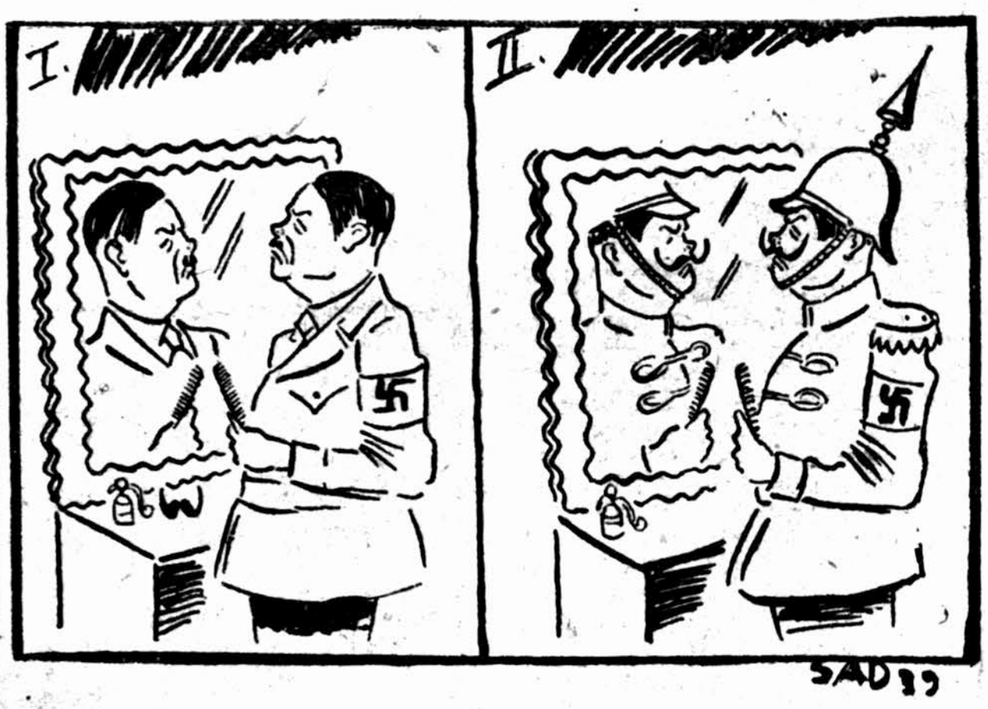
Drang Nach Osten

More than all this, the efforts to establish Nazi hegemony in South-Eastern Europe have proved very disappointing indeed The figures for 1938 register a mere fraction of improvement with 10.4 per cent. as against 10 per cent. of the previous year and several important Nazi organs have made no effort to hide their disappointment at the actual results in this field.

The root-cause is of course the Nazi policy of rearmament which involves a demand on the feeble German economy, both internal and external, without a proportionate compensation accrued to the conquest respectively of Austria and Czechoslovakia. The Nazis have well-calculated on the

(Continued On Page 51)

IN FOOTSTEPS OF THE KAISER?



"I think I'll wear a blue two-piece costume this Spring."
"Hm, and I'm wondering if I'll be wearing a khaki costume."

Mussolini leaves the door open for negotiations.

Eupen–Malmedy, "Sudetenland" Of Belgium May Now Strike The Headlines!

By K. AHMED ABBAS

NOW that Herr Hitler has actually begun translating into action the famous dictum propounded in his "Mein Kampf" that "Kindred blood should belong to a common empire," anxiety is naturally being felt in all those countries which received German territory as a result of the Treaty of Versailles or which have any German-speaking population within their boundaries.

Only a few days ago the Government of Belgium had occasion to protest against broadcasts from the Nazi radio station at Cologne addressed to the German-speaking citizens of Belgium and calculated to spread disaffection among them. They were assured of an early return to the fatherland in the wake of the Anschluss in Austria and Sudetenland. Nazi propagandists have already been busy in this area.

Tiny Territory

Happily for Belgium, her own "Sudetenland" is a microscopic bit of territory consisting of the two small districts of Eupen and Malmedy. These were ceded to Belgium after the Great War as a reparation for the damage inflicted on the neutral country by Kaiser's troops. Eupen which is the smaller of the two districts has an almost entirely German population while Malmedy has a one third Belgian minority. In all there are no more than 60.000 prospective German citizens in Belgium. Nor can these districts be said to possess any strategic and economic value, except perhaps the timber reserves of Eupen.

It is a picturesque enough country with its typical German villages, farms and cattle grazing in the meadows. The population mostly consists of petty tradesmen and dairy farmers who still possess their original German characteristics. They meet in the evening in their beer halls and drink German beer to the accompaniment of patriotic songs of the old as well as the new Germany. German towns are not far across the frontier and parties of Eupeners go on week-end excursions to Aachen to see German films and plays and to drink German beer on German territory. They return filled not only with Reich beer but also with patriotic fervour and a desire to return to the Fatherland. With them also comes Nazi propagandist literature.

Unassimilated

At the conclusion of the Great War when frontier revisions were made by the Allies, the population of Eupen and Malmedy was allowed no plebiscite for, being wholly German, there was hardly any reason why they should want to be incorporated in a new state. But the inhabitants were allowed, after the transfer, to register their protest against annexation, by signing their names at the Town Hall. For fear of their new rulers or due to the fatalistic indifference of the peasants, not more than a couple of hundred cared to put their names to this protest. It was inevitable that the embittered Belgians who were recovering from the terrible havoc of the War were at first disinclined to be specially friendly towards their new fellow-citizens, with the result that people of Eupen-Malmedy had every reason to nurse a grievance against those who had torn them away from their Fatherland. They refused to be assimilated in their new state and, culturally as well as politically, continued to regard themselves as Germans. It is true, however, that in recent years the Belgians have made genuine conciliatory gestures to their new citizens, taken steps to improve their economic conditions and helped to start small scale industries in Eupen and Malmedy.

Advent Of Nazism

But, meanwhile, National Socialism had taken root in the area. All the patriotic citizens promptly joined the "Heimatbund" (Home Alliance), the Nazi organization which is said to maintain close relations with the German Government. There are processions and demonstrations to support the agitation for the return of the districts to Germany and the villages resound with cries of "One People, One Reich, One Fuehrer". The Nazi salute is freely used at public meetings and demonstrations. The local Fuehrer is Herr Mueller, the editor of the "Malmedyer Zeitung", the organ of the Eupen-Malmedy "Heimatbund". His paper as well as other papers published in the German language regularly print "Nachrichten aus der Heimat" (News From Home—Germany!)

Few German residents of this area dare defy the "Heimatbund" openly, particularly now after the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia when they are not sure how long they will be outside the Reich. But of late there has been manifest cooling down of their enthusiasm for Nazi Germany. The weekly jaunts to Aachen and other German towns have revealed to many of the residents the true state of affairs in the Fatherland under Hitler—a falling standard of living and the absence of civil liberty. They have heard stories of Gestapo oppression and are not so sure they would after all like to suffer the same.

The Belgian authorities have wisely refrained from interfering with the activities of the "Heimutbund" as that would only add fuel to the fire and, perhaps, give Hitler an opportunity for intervention under the cloak of anxiety for the safety of his compatriots. But the Eupen-Malmedy Nazis were wrong when they thought that the whole German population was with them. In the local elections held in the autumn of last year they lost their majority in Malmedy to the Belgians and managed to secure a bare majority in Eupen. It was significant that many Germans voted for Belgian candidates rather than for the Nazis. Another factor which goes against the complete Nazification of this area is that the prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism. Hitler's and his henchmen's open encouragement of paganism and the persecution of Catholics in Germany have had a sobering effect upon them. While the Nazi element is still quite strong and, of course most vocal, there is not an unqualified support for the demand for an Anschluss.

Will Eupen-Malmedy be the next objective of Hitler's onward march towards Greater Reich? The annexation of Belgium, in whole or in part, has been on his declared programme as contained in "Mein Kampf". The territory of Eupen-Malmedy is, ofcourse, of no strategic importance but its return to the Reich would be another triumph for the Fuehrer. Checked in the East for the present by the stiffening attitude of Poland, Hitler may possibly turn his attention to minor fry. The tiny Eupen-Malmedy may yet strike the headlines.

"We've Heard That Once Before."

Problems Of Marathi Stage

What Conditions Its Vigorous Existence

By "Marathicus"

At a time when a movement has been launched to arouse interest in and secure support of official and non-official agencies in the building of an Indian stage that would overcome the crisis that has practically engulfed the professional stage in recent years and assure for itself a condition of stability, it would not be out of place to make a brief survey of the conditions that contribute, in the largest measure, to the decadence of the Marathi stage.

ROLE OF THE CINEMA

It has almost invariably been suggested by those who carry on the propaganda of the new theatre movement (if it were permissible to so describe it) that the cinema has replaced the stage—a suggestion that is extremely ridiculous because it fails to take into consideration the function of either the cinema or the stage that are between themselves essentially complementary, not contradictory, to each other.

To begin with, there is a well-defined divergence in the purpose of each as an artistic medium. The aims of the stage remain unaffected by the development of the cinema as each could, under ideal, and elsewhere actual, conditions, remain supreme in the sphere where it operates.

The cinema, while it may well combine the elements which are unavoidably common to all artistic expression—not excluding the dance form, from the cabaret and burlesque to the ballet the possibilities of the last of which the Soviet cultural leaders are at the present moment demonstrating in a remarkable manner—could not possibly usurp the position held by the classic or popular theatre because the essential function and appeal of each is different.

THE NEW THEATRE

The stage well may have declined without bequeathing its artistic purpose to the cinema which through its mechanical power over the mere human voice with its relatively feeble capacity to reach larger audiences in time and place conquers a territory that it would be inconceivable for the stage to bring under its domain under the best of conditions.

That a vigorous theatre may exist, within its restricted, but legitimate sphere, without being encroached upon by the cinema, is demonstrated to-day in many civilized countries where the theatre has certainly not deteriorated unless, as our theatre-mongers are doing, the profits that the cinema industry earn, are accepted as a criterion and evidence of prosperity stolen from the theatrical gentry—a clear fallacy.

The theatre has not deteriorated even under the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, it has flourished and maintains at the highest degree its condition of vitality and socio-aesthetic purpose. It has evolved, certainly as an institution of artistic culture and articulation and has ceased to be a monopoly of a bourgeoisie whose existence itself is anti-theatrical to any artistic culture. The development of the people's or free theatre movement easily demonstrates that.

With us the problem is different exactly in that degree in which we can gauge, as it seems to me, our lack of creative art, of theatrical culture and a rather depressing lack of taste.

MARATHI DRAMA

It is problematical whether pure drama in Marathi has existed apart from the tradition and influence of the Sanskritic drama which in its evolution must furnish the essential background even to the development of the Marathi stage: and such a tradition must remain as a starting point of even the stage concerned with realism. This need not too exclude the influence of the foreign drama which is both inevitable and necessary provided it was imbibed with a correct understanding of its significance and merely as an influence.

Unfortunately, very few plays have been written that conform to such a conception: and the decline of the Marathi drama has a great deal to do, on the one hand, with lack of appreciation, not to say discrimination, on the part of the public and on the other, with the unmet demand for playwrights who could prevent the cheapening process that have started with the clownish and crude production that seemed for a time to prove even a commercial success.

A REACTION

Any reaction against this tendency is naturally to be welcomed and when recently a group of young men and women in this city staged this play,* the event naturally aroused an amount of interest. The play was successfully produced and its performance was a notable success although, despite its being the work of a young and inexperienced literary enthusiast, it is not free from the defects peculiar to many other plays. Its chief defect however lies in the fact that it seeks to use the effect of what exactly must be avoided on the stage although it constitutes the most important element in classic tragedy. When other conditions are fulfilled the effect must be achieved on a different plane, with the help of dialogue and gesture, and developed, as in real life without depicting the conventional betrayal and suicide

Mr. Wagh however deserves both credit and encouragement. And the efforts of those who worked so hard in producing his play, which one trusts would be the beginning of a sustained activity, are equally deserving of praise because in them could be sensed the awareness of the need of creating a distinct, modern stage and of rescuing the Marathi stage from its period of neglect and decline.

*VIZALELI VAT. By Mr. G. V. Wagh, 4 Raghavwadi, French Bridge, Bombay 4.

They were speeding in a taxi toward the theatre.

"I wish you hadn't made me dress up. I—er—" he began.

"Nonsense, dear", she replied. "You look nice in your dress clothes."

"I wish I hadn't, all the same."

"I never saw such a man."

"All the same, I think we ought to turn back."

"We're ten minutes late already What's the idea?"

"Well, I've just remembered that I left the tickets in my brown suit"

* * * *

Teacher (helping Jane fasten her coat)—"Did your mother hook this coat for you?"

Jane—"No, ma'am, she brought it"

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FRANCES LANGFORD HAS A SWIMMING POOL IN HER YARD... .. BUT SHE DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO SWIM!

Private Life Of A Post Card

How Millions of Currency Notes Stamps And Post Cards Are Printed At Nasik.

By J. R. Screwvala

Millions of post-cards and envelopes and postal stamps of different value daily pass through the hands of the people of India, so also millions of currency notes of different denominations, but how few really know where they are printed and how they are printed! The place where they are printed and from where they are issued, is not very far from Bombay. It is only a hundred and twenty-five miles from this city. It is Nasik, the holy city of the Hindus and well-known place of pilgrimage. It is a hill station, noted alike for its salubrious climate and its beautiful landscapes and riverside views. Not far from here, the sacred river Godaveri, known as the Ganges of the South, rises and winds its way to the Bay of Bengal on the East. It is in this city that the stamps and currency notes of the Government of India are printed.

It is only a decade, however, since Nasik has had the unique distinction of being chosen as the centre for the printing and the issue of these post-cards, stamps, and currency notes.

The First Currency Notes

The history of India's Currency Notes starts from the year 1860. Prior to 1860 there were no Government of India Currency Notes, and uptil the year 1862 the Indian Postage Stamps were printed by the Survey of India from plates made at the Calcutta Mint.

The first Currency notes for India were printed in the year 1861, by the Bank of England and in March, 1862 they were issued for the first time. The Bank had continued to print them from that date till the year 1928.

The first printed postage stamps for India were also printed in 1862 by Messrs. Thos. De la Rue & Company, and until the year 1924 they continued to hold the contract for this work. It was in view of the impending termination of this contract that the Government of India decided to provide for the printing of the stamps in India, and later, when the Bank of England contract neared expiry, to print the Currency Notes also in India.

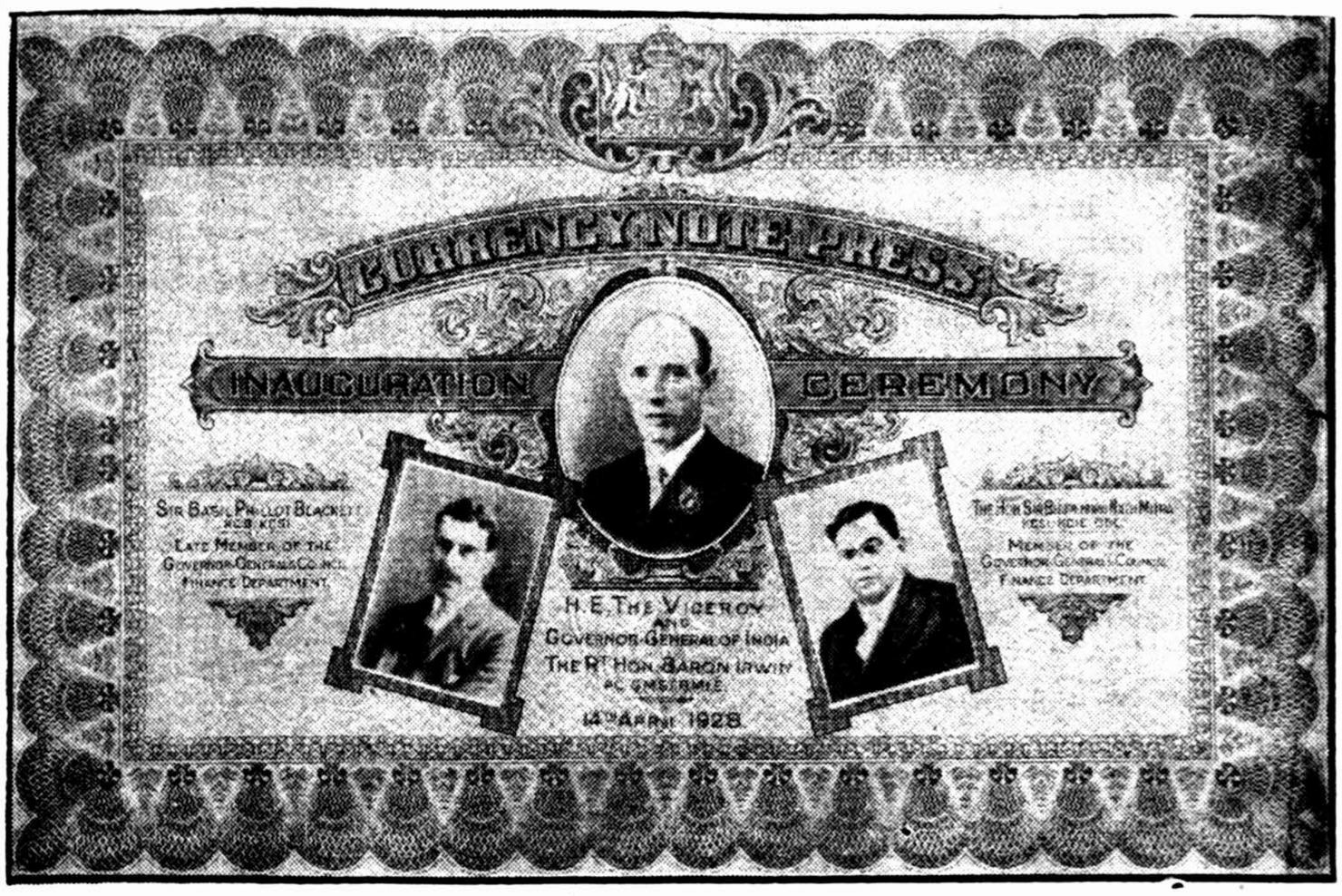
Why Nasik Was Chosen

As a result of their decisions printing works were established at Nasik Road for producing all the security documents i.e., documents representing money value, required by the Currency Department, the Posts and Telegraphs, the Law Courts and the Taxing Departments of the Central and Provincial Governments.

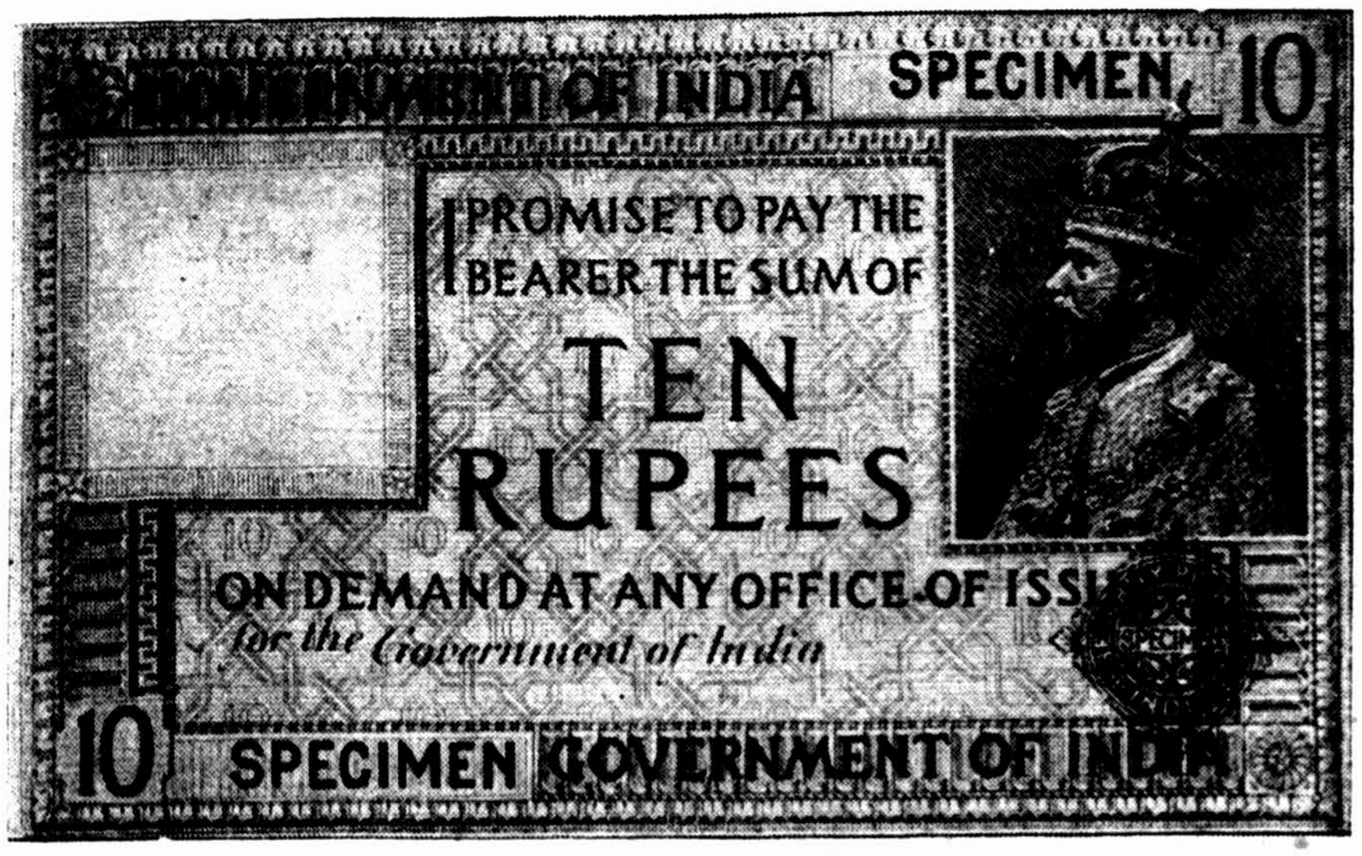
For this work Nasik Road was specially selected as the site of the Presses on account of its climate, which is not subject to sudden and large changes of humidity and temperature and also its position on a main line giving direct communication to all parts of India.

The Press for the production of stamps, postal and fiscal, and postal stationery, post-cards and embossed envelopes was taken in hand after a demonstration had been given in Delhi in 1923, of the feasibility of carrying out the work in India.

In the month of September 1924 the ground was first opened and in the month of November 1925 the first printing took place.


CURRENCY NOTE PRESS
INAUGURATION CEREMONY
H.E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA THE RT. HON. BARON IRWIN
14TH APRIL 1928

The title page of the programme of the inauguration ceremony was printed like Currency Note.



Fascimile of the specimen Ten Rupee Currency Note printed in India for the first time.

The buildings, including quarters for the staff, cost just over Rs. 18 lakhs, while the printing machinery and equipment accounted for a little more than Rs. 8 lakhs and the balance of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs covered the electric power equipment, water supply, drainage, railway siding and the cost of land, making a total cost of a little less than Rs. 27½ lakhs in all. A Central Stamp Store for the whole of India has since been added at a cost of Rs. 8¼ lakhs.

The Currency Note Press was undertaken somewhat earlier than had been anticipated as the Bank of England expressed a desire to terminate the major part of the contract before its legal date of determination. It was found possible to meet the wishes of the Bank and the buildings were, therefore, begun in the month of August 1926.

They were completed together

(Continued On Page 48)

A view of the Currency Note Press, Nasik.

Some Indian Tennis Characters*

III--E. V. Bobb

By J. M. GANGULI.

BOBB is essentially a Professor-Player. That he is, in more ways than one. Dignified in every movement; rather inclined to reserve in looks, though never wanting in affability of manners; intent on business, but never perturbed by the fortunes of a game; he is as much a Professor as a student on court.

If he has a lot to teach to his opponent in cool-headedness in fighting against odds, in seriousness of efforts, or in concentration over game, he is himself ever watchful and studious in studying and learning from his rival and from his own failures and short-comings.

Never Ruffled

Tall, gracefully built easy in steps, and serene in looks, Bobb always impresses as he walks to court. There is no frivolity about him that makes so many other players unlikable and little of mental ruffling over the prospects of a fight. In 1936 when Cochet visited India as an amateur with the French team Bobb was leading against him by five games to one in the first set in the Invitation Tournament organised by the Calcutta South Club, when his friends and supporters began to be expressly jubilant. Noticing this Bobb, while changing sides, asked them not to excite themselves like that in anticipation of result.

That showed the inner psychology of the man who is never excited himself, winning or losing, and who does not like excitement in others. As a result Bobb can cool-headedly concentrate and study his adversary's game; and even if he be defeated in the first knock, oftener than not it is that he meets him next better equipped and more experienced, and even is able to square up his accounts with him.

Vanquished The Victor

During the visit of the West Australians Bobb was defeated in the Calcutta championship (now called the East India Championship) by Madan Mohan in straight sets. But later, in spite of the disadvantage of his growing years, when the Yugoslavs came, he squarely beat his former victor in the same championship. I have known many star players getting a scare of their victors and avoiding further encounters with them. But Bobb seeks and welcomes them and gives them stiffer and stiffer fight every time.

How very much did he not worry Don McNeil, the unbeaten visiting American, at Lucknow after his first meeting with him at Bombay? And if he had had the opportunity of meeting him as often as some of the ever-touring present Indian stars had, it might not have been beyond the range of possibility of his lowering McNeil's flying flag, even though age was so much against him.

Bobb learnt his game rather on the old model of base-line playing and has not been able to adapt himself to the present style, particularly because his volleying is not sure and effective. His play is rather colourless without spin, without slice without drop shots, without all that gives variety. But his base-line driving is long and forceful, and his back-hand passing shots are neat and effective. In fact, it is these shots which often bring him winners.

He can take rising-shots which gives him the advantage of an extra second over his opponent, and this he is keen to utilise. He serves fairly hard, with not much difference in pace in the two deliveries. His uncertainty in volleying has come in the way of his becoming a great doubles player; but in singles, in his days, he stood out pre-eminently in the Indian tennis world. He is yet a force to count, if not as a championship lifter, yet as an inspiring model to learn many things from.

*(The first article of this series on S. L. R. Sawhney, appeared in the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 5-2-1939 and the second one on Ghous Mohamad in the issue dated 16-4-'39).

The [illegible] is she who can put on the little girl act in a big way—even to the wearing of old-fashioned hair ribbons.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks the expression "skating close to the edge" refers to the show-off on ice skates.

BEHIND THE JAPANESE WAR FRONT

Coming back to Japan after a year in China it seemed that in the interval the country had really settled down to the war. Inevitable groups of "patriotic women" idled away the hours with paper flags at each railway station. Droves of convalescent soldiers, dressed in white kimonos with a red cross, caused no surprise in the public parks, where they rested and played. Mass funerals and new war memorials were common and accepted features of all the big cities. There was no longer any attempt to hide a war in an "incident," writes Aylwin Hogg in the "Manchester Guardian."

But whereas in all parts of China war enthusiasm is on the up-grade and constantly receives new fillip, in isolated Japan one gets the impression that moral is going stale. The women are getting as tired of spending the day on draughty railway platforms as their husbands are of cold meals. Enormously swollen takings in the pleasure sections and geisha quarters give the lie to the national campaign for equal sacrifice and the simple life. Widespread corruption in the distribution of ration tickets for an increasing number of commodities furthers the rot. From abroad the Japanese people have just been let into the secret that even the United States is against them. Like Chiang Kai-Shek's retreat to the West, this is considered most unfair. But it hurts terribly.

Official Anxiety

Certainly the men at the top, not only of the Government but the older Army men, are now for the first time worried about the financial situation, anxious for peace, bewildered that they do not get it. But the "military mind has become synonymous for "one track," even in Japan. The pathetic sincerity of these men, which is vouched for by many foreign observers, still deceives them into thinking that Wang Ching-wei, Wu Pei-fu, and even Chiang Kai-shek himself must some day bring the "Japanese way" to poor suffering China. Actually, anti-Japanese feeling in China grows every day, even in pacified northern cities. "The Chinese in Chungking don't know what it's like to be anti-Japanese until they've worked for them, as we have," confided one Chinese puppet official in Peking.

The fully conscious intellectuals in Japan are still hibernating. "Since there is no tradition of martyrdom anywhere in the country, there is no admiration for it, no proselytising power to it, so no point in making a sacrifice. Not even one of my friends had the slightest sympathy for me on my return from prison; 'How foolish you are!' was all they could say," is the testimony of one intellectual. As for the lower-calibre intellects which had not the strength to resist propaganda in the first place, they are now more unnaturally frantic than ever to justify Japan, as fear for its fate renews old conflicts within themselves.

Prosperity In The Towns

The common people can be relied upon to remain "behind the guns" (as the slogan of the day goes) so long as they have enough to eat. In the cities labour is at present in comfortable circumstances. Reliable sources report a shortage of 100,000 men in the essential industries, and the wages of armament workers have thus in many cases increased from threefold to fivefold. Artificial prosperity has by now spread to other industries, so that after a short period of readjustment almost all classes of wage-earners are better off than before the war. Statistics of a co-operative pawnshop and savings bank in a representative industrial district of Tokio showed an increase of 33.3 per cent in savings deposits for 1938 over the figures for 1937, with an increase of only 1.6 per cent in pawnings and of 13.3 per cent in membership over the same period.

In the country districts, however, everything works against the peasant farmer. Not only is the incidence of military conscription greater here, but a previous tendency for the young men to emigrate into the cities has been greatly accentuated. Students are drafted for work in the fields, ostensibly to help those families whose menfolk have gone to the war. Boys from a certain agricultural school spent almost the whole of last year in the fields, and this year student labour is to be organised on an even greater scale. Even during the winter off-season travellers on the more countrified railway lines could see students working with the women on the land. Although the rice crop was announced almost up to par, official quarters admit privately that the crop was the worst in many years, owing to rains, floods, and shortage of man-power. Meanwhile the price which the farmer gets for his rice is strictly controlled, and prices of things he needs to buy have risen considerably. Cotton cloth, rubber-soled boots for working in the rice paddies, and other things which he had come to regard as necessities are almost unprocurable. Substitute cloth made from wood fibre goes straight into holes and shrinks out of all recognition; boots, whether made from whale or chicken skin (each chicken is said to yield .7 square feet of "leather"!), can hardly be satisfactory. In the country labour shortage means harder work for less profit.

Soldiers And Civilians

Many have hoped that the return of wounded soldiers would cause general disillusionment in Japan. This has happened to some extent. The authorities were at first stupid in the contacts allowed between people and soldiers. For instance, a famous girls' school was required to send a group of singers to a military hospital. On being ushered in they found themselves confronted with all the inhuman monstrosities of modern war. Limbless trunks hung in hammocks, men lay without form or face. Two of the girls began to giggle—Japanese girls are nervous at the best of times. The strained, anguished soldiers became infuriated; "Throw them out! Kill them! Wring their necks!" they shouted. There were many other cases where families heard that their son or father was in a certain hospital, travelled there, pleaded to be shown him, were at last allowed—and came out halfdemented with what they saw. A student told me that on their routine visits to military hospitals the common topic is that of atrocities such as at Nanking. The men boast, the students laugh, but it must have its effect on some of them. There is no denying that the people as a whole disbelieve entirely in the official casualty figures and are far more sceptical about the high-sounding motives of the war than they were a year ago.

Japan is too much divided, horizontally and vertically, for generalisation. In conclusion one can only list some of the influences working for and against support of the war policy. Thus, for: national pride; the unbroken record of military success; re-

(Continued On Page 48)

ON SILENCE

By N. JOG

In a recent Article Mr. Mahadev Desai revealed the secret underlying Mahatma Gandhi's weekly day of silence. It is well-known, of course, that Gandhiji gives a complete rest to his vocal chords every Monday.

I am using those words purposely as his silence does not necessarily connote a complete cutting himself off from the world. He does not transform himself either into an Egyptian Sphinx or a Delphic Oracle on the first day of every week. On exceptional occasions he does communicate his thoughts to his associates or visitors. But that is only because, like Carlyle's hero, Mahatmaji is first and last a man of action.

"Mahadev" (there would have been no better Boswell to Gandhiji's Johnson) in his usual illuminating manner calls this the Mahatma's method of Escapism. The latter was driven to this course owing to a compelling, overwhelming necessity—almost through sheer desperation. His weekly silence is, to Gandhiji, a sheet anchor of sanity in the infinite Babel around him. It is not only a physical solace but a source of spiritual strength.

Escape—From Oneself

Now "Escapism" is a new-fangled word. What is more, its coinage would have been possible only during the current quarter of the twentieth century. It is symptomatic of present day civilization. It indicates an acute nervous disorder of modern man—and woman more than man. It denotes a conflict with one's environment. Escapism is no doubt an escape from ones surroundings—subjective as well as objective. But in another sense it is also an attempt (which is never completely successful) to escape from oneself.

It sounds like a paradox but one can escape from oneself only by plunging into the innermost recesses of oneself. And silence is the first step towards that goal. Gandhiji knows this too well. "In the solitude of silence", he says, "the soul finds the path in a clearer light, and what was elusive and deceptive resolves itself into crystal clearness."

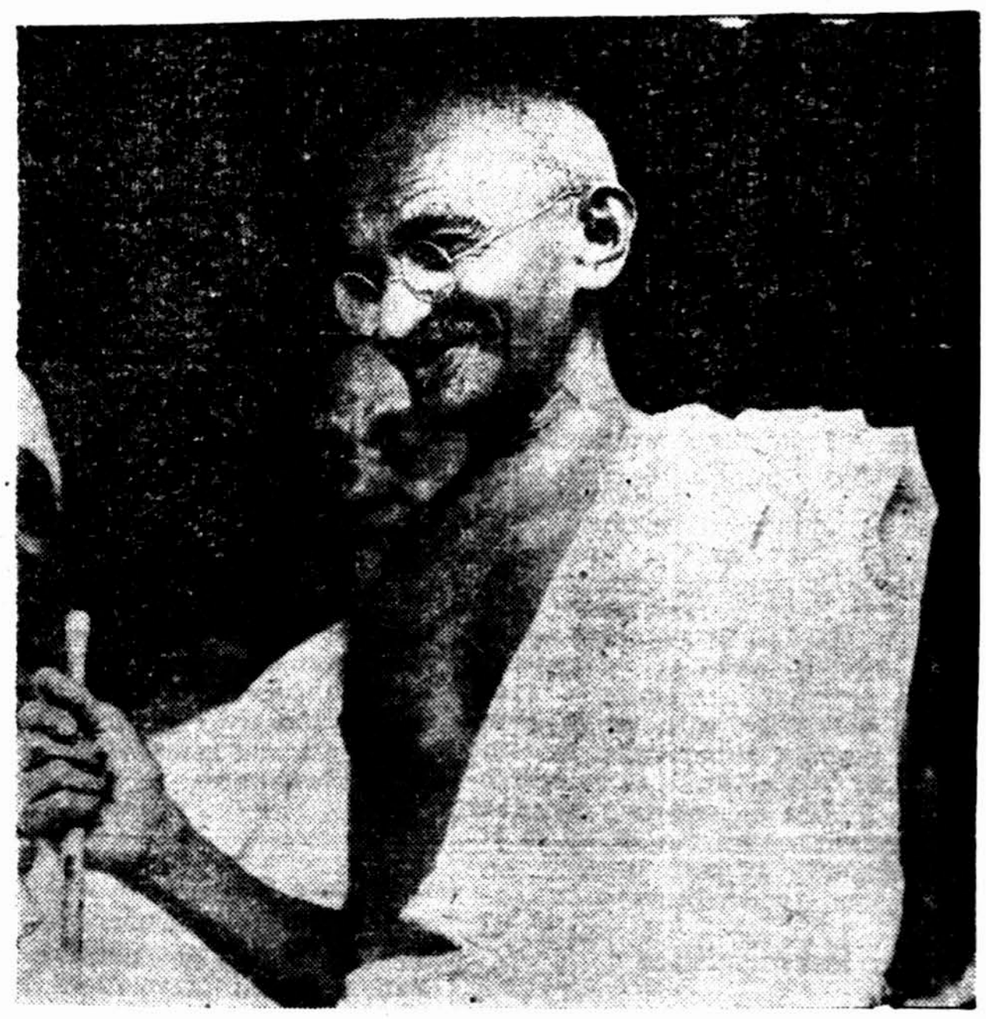
It was in this spirit that the ancient seers betook themselves "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife", and lost themselves in a silent and serene contemplation. Rightly did the Sage of Chelsea observe that while "Speech is of time, silence is of eternity". And true lovers know that there is no need of words among them. Silence is love's own peculiar eloquence of bliss.

Speech and laughter distinguish man from other animals. But while the former was given to us to express our thoughts, it is being mainly used to camouflage them. We talk most when we have say the least, as one can realise from every international gathering. A glib tongue is today the politician's foremost asset.

Age Of Noise

The value of silence is not merely metaphysical but can also be—and is—materially computed in £.s.d. The chief characteristic of modern civilisation which distinguishes it from its predecessors is its varied cacophony. One can, indeed, aptly call this "The Age of Noise." Watts and Stephenson not only invented new machines but also created new noises. The railways and the factories, the automobile and the aeroplane—all are nothing but dinning demons. Every new mechanical invention adds its distinctive quota to the sum total of sounds. The old earth is, indeed, becoming louder and louder every day.

MAHATMA GANDHI



He goes silent every Monday.

Nature abhors vacuum and man seems now to abhor silence.

Why, even the silver screen could not remain silent but had to go "talkie". The Radio, indeed, is the King-Emperor of all racket Ether, which was so long supposed to be full of "the music of the rolling spheres" is now surcharged with the strains of "Hoi Momma" or "Hard-hearted Sussanah" from a thousand broadcasting stations. And in a city like Bombay the perpetual "clamour and rumble, and ringing and clatter" must be even making the dead turn in their graves, let alone make the living wish they were dead!

Ideal Interview

I remember to have read of an interview which Babu Rajendra Prasad had a few years ago with a South Indian Rishi, which "began in silence, lasted in silence and ended in silence." This does not mean, of course, that that interview was barren of results. For speech has never been an essential concomitant of the communion of souls. Echoes can and do roll from soul to soul and I doubt not that Babu Rajendra Prasad must have been completely satisfied with his meeting with the silent Sadhu.

Silence, thus, is at once an "escape" from one's distracted self and an enrichment of the soul. When the heart is surcharged with emotion, the tongue is necessarily mute.

Even "Stout Cortez" (did not Keats tell us in his immortal sonnet?) on reaching his El Dorado, only.

Stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Hooked at each other, with a wild surmise—
SILENT, upon a peak in Darien.

AS THEY SEE IT IN ITALY

"Would you like a military alliance with us?"
"Thanks, we are able to lose by ourselves".

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

ADOLPHE MENJOU, WHO NEVER LOSES A RACE BET IN "KING OF THE TURF", HAS ONE WALL OF HIS STUDY PAPERED WITH LOSING PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS.
ANN SHERIDAN GOT SEVERELY SUN-BURNED WHILE ICE SKATING! IT WAS ON HOLLYWOOD'S NEW OUTDOOR RINK
SPENCER TRACY NEEDS NO DOUBLE FOR EQUESTRIAN SCENES..... HE IS CONSIDERED THE TOP RANKING POLO PLAYER OF THE FILM COLONY.

Modern Chinese Literature

"Not The Perfume Of Old China But The Free Wind, Which Heralds A Revolution

By SWAMI ADVAITANANDA

Chinese literature of to-day is like a churned-up sea, resounding with the struggle and confusion of intellectuals seeking some course of action; with the protest of the 'pure' poet of lyric beauty; with the misery of the student-poet who cries of the "shadow" of death over the village where the peasants resemble sick beasts"; with the youthful enthusiasm of a modern Hunanese girl in military uniform in the army of 1926-27; and above all with the thread of those passionate and youthful revolutionary writers on whose brows are burnt these words: "We are about to die, salute thee!"

MANY of the writers of to-day have their roots in the University of Peking whose fame reached its zenith after 1916 under the chancellorship of the eminent scholar, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pie, a university from which sprang not only the present literacy renaissance, but which was one of the most powerful driving forces in intellectual and national evolution. From this university, with its productivity perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world, came a number of men on the Chinese stage of events to-day, two of whom are still known as both literary and national personalities.

Two Personalities

One is Dr Hu Shin, to whom great credit is due for the revision of the Chinese language which destroyed the old classical form that had closed the doors of knowledge to the masses, and for the introduction of the "Pei hua", or spoken language as the new written medium. The other personality, associated with Dr. Hu in the Peking days, is of equal or greater importance; Prof Chen Tu-Hsiu China's foremost Marxist, the Dean of the College of Letters of the Peking National University, who later became the founder and leader of the Chinese Communist Party. In those early days Prof. Chen was the editor of the "New Youth" magazine, the vehicle of the "Pei-hua" and of the entire intellectual revolution that swept China at the time. Later, his weekly review became the nucleus of advanced revolutionary opinion in China, and the two magazines furnished the inspiration for others of like tendencies.

Champion Of Capitalism

In the large constellation of Chinese writers, emphasis is here placed upon Hu Shin because he is the most eminent and productive writer of the "Crescent Moon" His "Weltanschauung", in broad outlines, is typical of society and of a certain class of students and intellectuals in China; but it must be said that he and his followers came into conflict with large groups of revolutionary students, professors, and writers,—men who have taken the road of Prof. Chen Tu-Hsiu and call him a renegade and a reactionary who helped to release revolutionary energy only to try to stem it up again.

Dr. Hu has summed up his political and social creed so to speak in Dr. Charles Beard's book "Whither Mankind"! As a reaction, he is an uncompromising advocate of western science and eastern civilisation, as to-day organised and directed under the capitalist system, which has left some ten million young men on the battle-fields and since its inception, reduced three-fourths of the human race including the working masses of the west, and all Asia to serfs whose daily bread is hunger, disease and death. In Dr. Hu's latest articles, that have created much conflict in political circles especially, he continues his fight for bourgeois democracy and science.

These articles published in the "Crescent Moon"' monthly, demand a constitution based on individual freedom, equality and security of person and property, reminiscent of the French declaration of the "Rights of Man"—ideas that express the needs of the intellectuals and of the rising capitalist class of China, but do not touch the heart or the needs of China's dispossessed and pauperized masses, which are so deep and desperate that nothing less than a social revolution could satisfy them. Dr. Hu's articles further criticise the theory, organization and methods of Koumintang, which he calls an intellectually reactionary, organization. He has desecrated the holy of holies by questioning some of the really confused ideas of the late Sunyat-Sen although his own ideas often have rung quite as Victorian.

Reactionary Romanticists

He has been courageous in exposing the tortures of prisoners but he was on safe ground, for he mentioned cases of propertied men who had been captured by the militarists and tortured; but of the reactionary students workers and peasants who were captured and put to death daily, he said nothing. With justice he declared that the Chinese officials to-day consider themselves above all laws; that the so-called "Six-years period of tutelage" is a dictatorship of ignorant men, themselves badly in need of education. The result is that the Koumintang and the Nanking Government have warned him against continuing his advocacy of such heretical and dangerous thoughts as democracy. The "Crescent Moon" containing his articles, has been confiscated in the post office and from bookshops in Chinese territory—which is something to his credit. He has exposed the real meaning of the "Free Press' laws of the Nanking Government.

Of equal interest among the "Crescent Moon" writers, but of an entirely different nature to Dr. Hu, is the well-known poet, Hsu Tse-Mou, the editor of their monthly magazine, a young man known in certain art circles of England, America and India. He is personally as elegant and charming a lyric poet as ever left a trail of pining hearts around the globe. He was once in a position to remark picturesquely that he came 'out of love', and until he loved he could not write. He is a man of deep emotional and artistic sensibility, and a worshipper of beauty and of love in Bertrand Russel's sense of the word. In this, he is sincere and this has its value.

But, socially, it places him in society at once, whether in Asia or Europe. For love and the search of beauty are the problems and the needs not of creative writers close to the fundamental creative forces of society, but of those removed by either wealth or social position from such forces. Consequently, he and poets like him everywhere, are romanticists, individualists, Bohemians, or subjectivists and nearly always conservative or reactionary, in so far as social revolution is concerned.

And if it be said that poets should be absolved from the necessity of thinking or writing on social themes, one may ask, in the words of a Chinese creative poet: "what is a poet"?

The "Michealian"

Is he a man who has dropped from the sky? Is he not a product of the earth, of society, and does he not support, tolerate or oppose society as it exists to-day? The literary enemies of Hsu-Tse-Mou brand him as trivial, feudal, and a perfect gentlemen! Sarcastically they call him a "Michealian" a word which to them means an intellectual aristocrat of a dying and decadent social order in Asia, a society whose intellectual productions are determined by the fact that its economic roots are in feudal landlordism or officialdom.

In their individual lives, poets from this class may break with the old forms but economically they do not. Their poetry, lyrical and lovely in itself, appeals to an infinitestimal fraction of the people. Hau-Tse-Mou, for example, sees about him the unspeakable destitution of the Chinese masses, but still he reflects none of it in his writings. He may ask in sincere distress, why should such things be?" but he has no solution for this problem. And if this sounds too political, let it be remembered that China is a revolutionary country and everything is seen from the view-point of revolution.

To the poets and other writers of the 'Crescent Moon" Society, the materialist interpretation of literary or any other idea is most obnoxious. They are above materialists interpretation. To them, there is art for art's sake, beauty is for beauty's sake, ideas for the sake of ideas and it must be said, eating for the sake of eating. Some of them were once men of promise and in the passionate days of their foolhardy youth, wrote plays with a dangerous social tendency.

But that was long ago, some of them are now fat, and satisfied professors of literature. A few remain thin and active, but it is not yet certain this is not due to the energy consumed in gratifying and gravitating from one dinner to another. Not all the "Crescent Moon" members are submerged in food and wine, but bourgeois renowned in China is a serious menace to the form and to the brains.

Central School

After we render unto Caesar what is Caesar's, it still remains that from behind their many banquet tables and over their many cups of wine, these men, like their prototypes in every land, gaze out upon the pauperized Chinese masses and while protesting vaguely, seek explanations in theories of racial senility, psychology, or philosophy, or offer as a solution the systems of America, England or Japan. In God's name, not of Soviet Russia! They speak of the majestic philosophic attitude towards the death of Chinese message,—while there is no choice but to be philosophic about it.

In all such theories, the "Crescent Moon" comes up against the literary barricades of the revolutionary writers and a conflict has ensued giving birth to a 500-page volume of controversy. In complimenting their opponents, the revolutionary writers use a vocabulary that would make the gentle or old poets of the past turn in their graves. Many of these young writers have been in the army of freedom and they bring to their art the heritage of reality and directness. The general tone of the "Crescent Moon" in speaking of them is best expressed in the contemptuous phrase, "You are crude: you are not artists: you are not gentleman."

Between the "Crescent Moon" Society and its revolutionary opponents, organized in the "Chong Tsao Sho," or, creative society stands the proverbial central party, a class of writers not organised at all, but who form a very distinct school of thought. Their outstanding representative is Lu Hsun, the pen-name of Prof. Chou Shu-jen, formerly also of the Peking National University. In Hsun is the most noted story-writer of China, a prototype of Chekov, and he may be called a product of the Chekovian literary period in China. And, personally he himself is like a character straight from a pre-revolutionary Russian Novel.

An Individualist

His many translations from Russian writers introduced classical Russian literature into China, but he himself has had a much greater social influence upon Chinese youth than did the Russians he so greatly admires. To-day, there are many Chinese writers of like mind and tendency. Many live in China, some in hiding but a few are in exile in Japan for their revolutionary records during the Wuhan period. Among the latter is Sheng Yen-Ping the promising young author of three modern social novels of a highly significant and spiritually autobiographical nature: "Disillusionment", "Irresolution", and "The Advance"

Lu Hsun is not writing to-day, and for a remarkable reason. While he dismisses the criticisms of the "Crescent Moon" with a wave of his hand, referring to them as "gentlemen loafers", he is unable to waive aside the criticism of revolutionary writers so easily. These writers, organized in the "Creative Society," challenge Lu Hsun to move with history, either to come over to the social revolution or to go into the camp of the reaction. and he is so sensitive to this criticism and so sincere and modest of heart (and against) quarrelling with friend or foe, that his pen is paralysed.

He, however, tried to prove his thesis by spending three years translating into Chinese the writings of the modern proletarian writers of Soviet Russia. He says he will show Chinese re-

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SIR SYED:

THE MAN TO WHOSE VISION INDIAN MUSLIMS OWE THEIR EDUCATION AND POLITICAL AWAKENING

By Z. A. BARNI

THE 41st death anniversary of the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the nucleus of the present Muslim University, was solemnly observed on the 27th of March last at Aligarh. We who live in comparatively peaceful times and who have never witnessed any upheaval of the type of the Mutiny, may not be able to fully appreciate the difficult circumstances in which Sir Saiyed had to work, but the undying record of his multifarious activities and his manifold services to the Indian Musalmans are there to show how successfully he surmounted them all.

He was born in Delhi on the 17th of October 1817 in a house which is fortunately still extant and is situated not far from the famous Kucha-e-Chelan. His ancestors originally came to India during the reign of Emperor Shah Jehan and were in the service of the Great Moghuls upto the time of Akbar Shah II, "always holding positions of trust." His maternal grand father, Kwaja Fariduddin Ahmad, was a distinguished scholar of his time and his studies in mathematics were very profound. He was for long in the service of the East India Company and was "attache to the Embassy sent in 1799 by Lord Wellesley to Persia." His father, Mir Muhammad Muttaqi, was a religious recluse and an adept in archery and swimming. Sir Saiyed Ahmad learnt both these useful arts from him. His mother, Aziz-un-Nisa Begum, was not a highly educated lady as the term is understood to-day, but she was a cultured lady and had a natural knack of bringing up children. She never believed in corporal punishment but withal she was a disciplinarian to such an extent that she never tolerated that even the aged servants of the household should ever be insulted at the hands of youngsters. She used to set apart 5 per cent of her money every month for helping the widows and bringing about the marriages of the poor and orphan girls. Unlike the women of her days, she never placed any faith in amulets and other kindred superstitions. She was a helper of the needy and the sick. Once when she came to know that Saiyed Ahmad wanted to take his revenge on a man who had harmed him in official life she prevailed upon him either to forgive the man or to leave the matter entirely in the hands of God. Saiyed Ahmad accepted her advice and since then he never thought of harming any of his opponents. His character was entirely moulded by this God-fearing lady.

Interest In Archaeology

Saiyed Ahmad perhaps never attended any school, nevertheless he sat at the feet of various teachers. From them he learnt the reading of the Quran, Persian, Arabic, Mathematics, Unani system of medicine, traditions, jurisprudence, etc. But as a matter of fact, he remained a student throughout his life, for we see him learning Hebrew from a Jew at the fairly advanced age of 60 or thereabout.

His father died in 1838, when he was a lad of only 22. His mother was the recipient of a royal pension from the Mughal Court and as there was no other source of income he took up service "much against the inclinations of his relatives", as "sarishtedar" in a British court of law. In 1824 he was appointed as Munsif in Mainpuri. In or about 1844 the last Mughal King bestowed on him not only the ancestral title "Jawwad-ud-Daulah" but added another title of "Arif Jung" to it. All the ceremonies connected with the conferment of the title were fully gone through at the Red Fort. His services were soon transferred to Delhi where he remained as Sadr Amin till 1854. Here he started writing his most famous work, "Asar-us-Sanadid", the "Archaeology of Delhi". It was done in collaboration with Maulana Imam Bakhsh "Sahbai", the Persian and Arabic teacher at the Delhi College, "a man of high moral character and liberal culture and a hero of the Renaissance. He was unfortunately killed when "some military firing took place in that quarter of the city where this professor lived." The first edition of this book was out in 1847; its 2nd edition was published in 1854 while its French Translation was published in 1861. and the same year he was made a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.

In 1852 his services were transferred to Bijnor. There he wrote a history of Bijnor and also edited Abul Fazl's "Ain-e-Akbari." One volume was still in the press when the Mutiny broke out, and it was entirely lost.

Reward Refused

During the Mutiny Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan did all he could to save the lives of Englishmen and Englishwomen. He did so out of humanitarian motives only and at a great risk to his life. After the conflagration was over, he was awarded in recognition of these services the vast estate of Nawab Abdur Rahman Khan, ruler of Jhajjar, but he refused to accept it saying, "I would never like to quench my thirst with the blood of a brother Muslim." In fact he never accepted any reward.

In 1858 he was made the Sadr-us-Sudur at Moradabad and in 1859 he was appointed a member of a Commission to inquire into the cases of the mutineers. Here he founded a Persian school which was afterwards taken over by the tahsil. He also published from this city, a famous work on the Mutiny, "Asbab-e-Baghavat-e-Hind", viz., the causes of the Indian revolt of 1857. Those were extremely delicate days; martial law was in force everywhere and the Mussalmans was looked on with suspicion by Government. But Saiyed Ahmad Khan, in spite of his being a Government servant, was not a man to be dettirred by any dangers. In this remarkable work he has boldly absolved the Indians in general and the Mussalmans in particular from the blame and held that the defective system of administration which tolerated national discrimination in various forms, was alone responsible for the Mutiny. Lord Canning regarded this book as an act of real service to the British Government while there was no dearth of persons who took the author to be an arch-mutineer at heart.

In 1860 the province of U. P. was in the grip of a terrible famine. The relief measures adopted by Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan to combat famine at Moradabad were a marvel of success. About fourteen thousand destitute persons were fed morning and evening within a short space of two hours. A feature of relief measures was that Hindu cooks prepared food for the Hindus while Muslim cooks prepared food for the Mussalmans. It was a sight to see how sucklings and their mothers were looked after. The Hindus and the Mussalmans were evenly treated at his hands, a circumstance which turned Raja Jai Kishan, hitherto a political foe of Sir Saiyed; into the staunchest friend of the latter.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Scientific Society

At Moradabad he edited an historical work of great importance, viz., "Tarikh-e-Firozshahi." It was published by the Royal Asiatic Society in the year 1862. In May of the same year he was transferred to Ghazipur and there he founded in 1863 a Scientific Society with the purpose of converting scientific works of the English language into Urdu, thereby removing the prejudices of the people against this "language of the infidels." He also founded a school for Hindus and Mussalmans at Ghazipur which is still in existence. In 1864 he was transferred to Aligarh and with him the headquarters of the Scientific Society were also shifted to that city which was destined to play such a unique role in the awakening of Indian Mussalmans. The Society did much useful work with the assistance of men like Munshi Zakaullah and others, inasmuch as several books on history, agriculture, economics, chemistry, physics, elementary and advanced works on mathematics were translated by it. Elphinstone's History of India was one of the books translated. The Aligarh Institute was started in 1866 as the Society's organ and continued for a long time to be a source of light for all those connected with the Aligarh movement.

In August 1867 his services were transferred to Benares. The work of the Society continued to be looked after by Raja Jai Kishan Das. It was here that Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan became a convert to Homoeopathy, with the result that a Homoeopathic hospital was opened at Benares which proved a great success. He not only wrote in favour of this "new science of healing" but also spread its message by means of lectures wherever he went.

Visit To England

A few years later he undertook a journey to England with the sole purpose of studying the system of education in vogue there. He had no money yet he managed to go, along with his two sons, Saiyed Hamid and Saiyed Mahmud and his faithful servant, Chhajju, by selling his magnificent library and mortgaging his bungalow. He has left an account of his travels and has thrown light on the bright side of British character of which he was a great admirer from his childhood, "so that the same may be followed with advantage by the Indians." In England he met almost all the notable personages, including Carlyle with whom he "talked long and earn-

(Continued On Page 55)

A Page For Women

Birthday Presents

"Scatter Ye Rose-Buds While Ye May, Old Time Is Still A-Flying", And—Celebrate Your Children's Birthday

By "WISDOM"

HULLO, what's that? You want to give your children presents in a novel way, and don't know how to do it? Why not try treasure-hunting? It's great fun, I assure you, and a splendid beginning for birthday celebrations, and one in which both the givers and the receivers find equal enjoyment.

From the eldest to the youngest,—father, mother, brothers, sisters, give a present each, be it a diamond necklace or a little kerchief. They each hide the present, and write a verse to signify the place, and also the present if possible. It is not at all necessary for us to be poets to write rhymes, you know. You will be surprised how even kids of ten will write quite decent lines, if they make up their minds to do so.

Presents-And Poetry

Let me tell you how recently we celebrated my daughter's birthday.

My husband gave her gold earrings and bracelets, and hid them in the drawer where we keep our rubbish, with these lines.

"These that glitter 'are' of gold,
Though with rags both torn and old."

I gave her twenty-one rupees, and hid them near the radio.

"twenty-one my daughter is,
and twenty-one is this,
Where's music, fun and bliss."

Her sister gave her a blouse, hiding it on the hanger in the receiver's own cupboard, and these were the lines she wrote:

With arms outstretched, you'll see
It hanging where it should be;
Wear it over your heart.
And look quite chic and smart."

One brother gave her a dozen glass bangles, with these lines, hiding them on the clock—

"We are round, round, and round,
So round that we are hidden around
The roundest place of all the round
Places in this house found."

Another brother gave her a purse, hiding it in their father's cupbord, with these lines:—

This is a present from your lad,
Hidden in the cupboard of your—
This is poetry; if that's not enough clue,
Then you are fit for the zoo.

A Surprise Cabinet

Spend a little thought on your present, and remember that as your children grow up, they like a little privacy, something of their very own, where they can keep their little treasures. And if in giving that, you use a little ingenuity, and add an element of surprise, why, the joy in receiving it is magnified a thousand-fold.

For instance, my son has just entered his middle teens. So far he was using an old dilapidated little cupboard. His father and I put on our thinking caps, and determined to give him a brand new cabinet on this, his important birthday. We had it specially made, a cupboard and a dressing table combined—quite our own design.

He had no idea of getting one, and you should have seen his face when he realised what his father's present to him was to be. We arranged with the furniture-walla to send the cupboard before nine o'clock on his birthday morning. The lines his father wrote for him were—

Bring out the old, bring in the new,
To give your suits and shirts their due.

And on his old cupboard were framed these lines:—

Before nine o'clock is done,
Make way for a new one
For——,my beloved son."

He did not guess it, and great was the fun we derived from it for of course the other children were in the secret.

At this age a boy likes to be well dressed, so I gave him a silk suit, hid it on the meat-safe with these lines:—

Where we keep our cakes and candy,
Is the outfit to make you a dandy."

His eldest sister gave him a gay wrist-watch, hiding it near a clock in a glass case, with these lines:—

"Where my parent ticks, tick I.
In a glassy case I lie.

Whatever you do, do make it a point to celebrate your children's birthdays in a right royal way. Make the house gay by hanging festoons of flowers on the doors and putting "chawk" (patterns with chunam) on the door-steps, in our good old Indian style. Set the gramaphone and the radio going. Burn sandalwood.

Flowers and music and incense, besides giving a festive air, fill the children's hearts with thanksgiving, not only for their earthly parents, but also for the Heavenly one. We all love to be loved and made a fuss over, and after all, birthdays come but once in a year, and childhood, but once in a life-time.

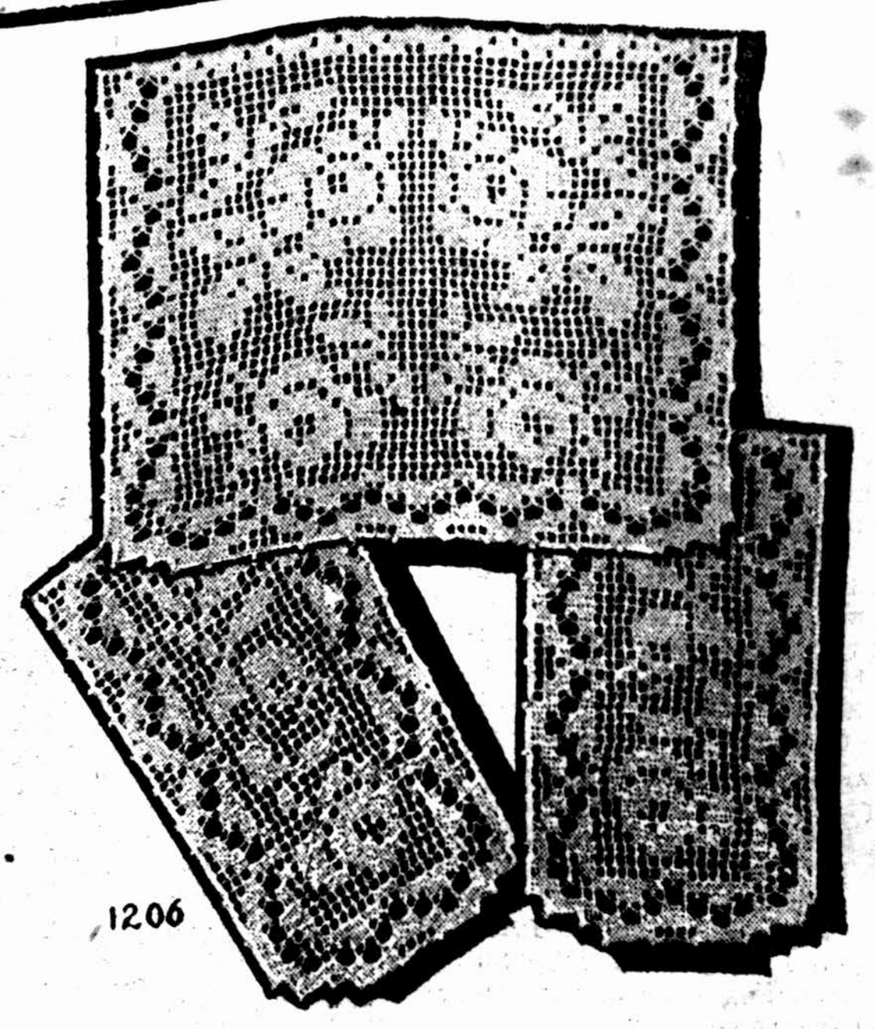
So make the most of your children's birthdays. Surround them with love and make them feel that all your thoughts are for their happiness and well-being, and then by the law of cause and effect, they will do the same to their children, and thus make the world a happier and better place.

So, Parents,

"Scatter ye rose-buds while ye may.
Old Time is still a-flying."

A truck driver became weary of his work and gave it up to join the police force.

Asked some months later what he thought of his new job, the ex-driver replied the pay was good, the hours satisfactory but what he liked best of all was that the customer was always wrong.



Needle Work.

"I never realized how attractive I could look until I began using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder"

To those women eager to make the most of their personal appearance, we wholeheartedly recommend Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder. Because of the exclusive process used in its preparation, Perfect Face Powder is so light and so fine in texture that it will cling hours longer than most other face powders. It has an exquisite fragrance, and is available in six delicately tinted shades that will blend perfectly with your own natural colouring. Just what every smart woman is looking for—a face powder whose refined, velvety texture and harmonizing tints will give a well-groomed appearance—without that powdery look.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A THESIS FOR CALCUTTA Ph. D.

EMERSON. By Rao Sahib V. Ramakrishna Rao, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., etc. Published by the University of Calcutta. Price ..?

This is a Ph. D. thesis accepted by the Calcutta University. The book is full of praise, praise, nothing but praise, for Ralph Waldo Emerson, one of those poets who could neither make poetry alive nor touching nor poetry—like Longfellow and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. But let us hear what Dr. Rao has to say about him. "His is surely one of the boldest of imaginations", he says, "now and then catching and concentrating the fire in a few verses." But this is too much. For Emerson has no great musical ear. His mind, perhaps, does see, but his heart does not feel intensely. I quote here some examples quoted by Dr. Rao on p. 20 of his book to illustrate the above-quoted sentence.

Behold the sea,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong,
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June,
Fresh as the trickling rainbow of July.

It is all right as verse. But poetry it surely is not. The three epithets in the second line do not give any sense of either the greatness or the vastness or the strength of the sea. Emerson, perhaps, knew that (although Dr. Rao has no feeling whatever for poetry), that is why the next two lines to show its beauty, but they fail.

Yet beautiful as is the rose in June

is not only prose, but is also a little too much for the sea. It reminds us of a great poet whom it would have paid Dr. Rao to read—Burns.

My love is like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June.

Here is great poetry for you. The image is exquisite. It is perfect and satisfying. It is charged with emotion and beauty. It is poetry. Emerson's however, becomes 'overdone'. Because it makes the sea what it can never be like: a rose in June. It is like filling the ocean in a cup. Which is an absurdity. Yet that is what Emerson (and Dr. Rao along with him) has done. He wanted to communicate the sense of the beauty of the sea. But comparing it to the rose produces a sense of ridicule. The next line about the rainbow simply does not come off.

Fresh as the trickling rainbow of July

does not give us a sense even of the rainbow's beauty. Why 'trickling' rainbow? Does a rainbow flow drop by drop, may I ask the late Mr. Emerson and Doctor Rao? Surely it does not.

Let us take the next quotation on the same page.

The hidden-working Builder spy,
Who builds yet makes no chips, no din,
With hammer soft as snow-flake's flight.

This is very much like Dr. Johnson's lines:

I put my hat upon my head
And walked into the strand.
And there I met another man
Whose hat was in his hand.

But in Dr. Johnson's lines the words are all alright. In Emerson's lines, however, that is not so. "Hidden-working" is a very poor and prosaic combination indeed. And "soft as snow-flake's flight" is an alliteration in the style of Swinburne But even when Swinburne is at his vaguest and poorest he at least makes music out of words. Emerson produces a bad line: "soft as snow-flake's flight". It sticks on the palate.

Let us go on to the third quotation:

Damsels of Time, the hypocritic Days,
Muffled and dumb like barefoot dervishes.
And marching single in an endless file.

It is worse still, although it sounds so grand. Doesn't it, Doctor Rao? Emerson's comparisons are all wrong. They go off at a tangent. First of all, Days are Damsels. So far it is perfectly legitimate. But the line fails to convince us, because, he first prepares us for something beautiful: "Damsels of Time", then he breaks up the illusion, which all good poetry should create, by the use of 'hypocritic' in the phrase: 'the hypocritic Days'. But wait. These damsels-into-hypocritic-Days are compared to 'dervishes'. Which means that either the dervishes are hypocrites or Days are 'not' hypocritic. But that is not all. These dervishes are 'muffled'—'Muffled and dumb like barefoot dervishes'. How on earth can human beings be 'muffled'? Do you see, Rao Sahib, how very bad it all is indeed! Emerson is no Poet, let me tell you. And the praises that have been lavished on him has been so much valuable time wasted in a vain pursuit.

From this meagre analysis of Emerson's poetry it must have become clear that ex-Principal Rao's praises are a little much, judged from the point of view of honest and sincere criticism. But, perhaps, just as Emerson wanted to make too much of little things without knowing how to do it, so does Dr. Rao make too much of Emerson without any justification. His quotations show how poor a poet Emerson was. I did not know that praises are just enough to qualify a person for the Ph. D But I know it now.

There is no doubt that the thesis is methodically arranged: "Part I General: Mind and Art. Ch.. I Introductory, Ch. II The Artist, III The Man, etc. Part II Special: (what does Special mean, anyway?). Studies in the Poems, etc." Then: "Index to poems. Corrections". May I supply the Q.E.D.?

One word more about Dr. Rao's style. Like his master, Emerson, Dr. Rao's style is archaic and old-fashioned, euphemistic and dull. Here is the first sentence with which the foreword begins: "The foreword—the first word—must be a word of apology, etc." And this is how he opens the book: "A phenomenon. not uncommon but none the less "remarkable, in the history of literature in the circumstance that the superior excellence of part of a great writer's work tends not only to dwarf into comparative inferiority but to reduce to almost absolute insignificance the real. though lesser, merit of the rest of his own work".

Very impressive, I must say, like Emerson himself. Isn't it? I wish you all success with the book, Doctor Rao.

AHMED ALI.

Iqbal On Education

IQBAL'S EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY. By K. G. Saiyidain M.Ed. (Leeds). Published by Sh. Muhammad Ashraf, Lahore; Pages 202. Price Rs. 2-8.

Sir Muhammad Iqbal is well-known as a poet and a philosopher. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, himself an ardent educationist discerns in Iqbal's poetry the creative ideology of an educational philosopher. In doing so he rightly understands education in a wide sense, as "the sum total of all the cultural forces which play on the life of a person or a community": Iqbal, says the author, "directs our attention to those basic and fundamental principles of education which underlie all sound educational practices." The main theme of Iqbal's educational philosophy, as expounded by the author, seems to be that individuality (Khudi, self-hood), the noblest part of man, must be developed to its fullest capacity and this development is best attained if the young learner is led out of the shell of intellectualism into the full vigorous life of the world, if he is encouraged to pursue high ideals in an atmosphere of freedom and in a spirit of self-reliance. This thesis the author develops in the first 160 pages of his book. In the next 40 pages he discusses Iqbal's conception of the inter-play of education and the Social Order of Islam. And quoting liberally from Iqbal's poems and his recently published "Lectures," the author makes out that in the society contemplated by Islam which "throws the weight of its legislation and its sanctions towards redressing injustices and inequalities and tends to side with the weak against the strong," the learner who aspires to develop his individuality 'will be able to play his part effectively, without being frustrated at every stop by adverse conditions." The book is not easy to understand but will amply repay the trouble of a serious study.

Algebra

SUCCESS IN ALGEBRA,—by A. Aziz, B.Sc. Lakhani Book Depot, Ramchandra Building, Bombay 4. As. 12

This book will doubtless be useful to candidates preparing for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, as it contains questions of various types usually set at that examination, with solutions. Many of the questions are taken from actual examination papers of this University, and solving previous examination papers is a recognided method of preparing for any examination.

R. D. K.

(Continued from Col. 4).

not the ingredients with which to make 'Strachey-Pie'—and the Encyclopaedia Britannica certainly doesn't sound appetising. No—Professor—you have made a bad job of it this time. Your two hundred odd pages reminding us only too well of what Quintilian once said:—

"Illud tamen imprimis testandum est, nihil praecepta atque artes valere, nisi adjuvante natura"

Read more of Burton Rascoe and less of Quiller-Couch is my advice to you.

J. A.

MORE OF THE OLD STUFF

Strachey And The Irony Myth

LYTTON STRACHEY, A critical Study, by K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Allied Publishers, Bombay, Price Rs. 5/-

"We have seen that critics, or those whose only business is to write books upon other books, are always more numerous as learning is more diffused; and experience has shown that, instead of promoting its interest, which they profess to do, they generally injure it. This decay which criticism produces may be deplored but can scarcely be remedied, as the man who writes against the critics is obliged to add himself to the number."

I don't suppose Professor Iyengar is much of a Goldsmith 'fan', but he will nevertheless not fail to recognize the context and relevance of the above lines. Guilty Conscience—! My apologies Professor—but why on earth did you have to go and get mixed up with a writer whose work has repeatedly defied all attempts at classification? His kith and kin say that, 'he made biography an art.' That shouldn't have been so hard to swallow!

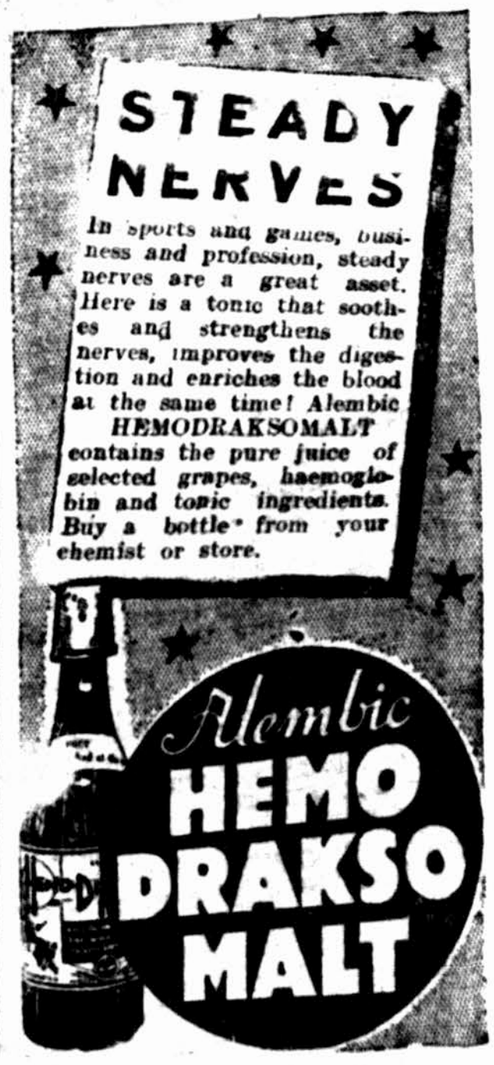
THOSE 'YARNS'

All those 'yarns' about 'the note of irony' in "Eminent Victorians" and in "Queen Victoria"—of "Elizabeth and Essex"—being as you put it, 'a pulsing presentation of a political thesis', or of "The Miniatures" being the quintessence of that vague something, which for want of a better name you and your 'like' have styled 'stracheyism'—have all become too stale to amuse modern literary audiences

'STRACHEY-PIE'

Dobree', Boas, Smyth, Hollis and Swinnerton are definitely

(Continued in Col. 3).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Pleasant Homes

Come Into The Garden For Summer Meals

Plain Menues Achieve Festive Proportions Outdoors—News About Appropriate Pottery—Suggested Linens—Furniture To Fit The Occasion—Ideas About Service and a Thought or Two On Food.

HAVE you been reading travel circulars and dreaming about trips to Kashmir or the Isle of Capri, to the English lake country or the valley of the Loire? And probably feeling pretty sorry for yourself because your fate is that of a lady with a house and the attendant responsibilities. Which make it utterly mad to even think about gallivanting off even to the next town for that matter.

Home Base

And to tell the truth, would you go if you could? If, for instance, you could have just the kind of a garden you'd like at home with just the kind of summer furniture you'd like . . . there's scarcely a woman who wouldn't choose her own home base for a pleasant summer.

Since you will probably be staying home anyway and liking it, which is the nature of us women, why not start making home the sort of dream place you'd like it to be. The chances are when you think of the Tyrol, you think of movie shots of a rustic table on a stone terrace with a jug of coffee and huge buns and wild flowers all over the place. And when you think of Italy, how can you fail to picture a patio with a grape arbor, a scrolly metal table and a bottle of wine to share. As for England, tea in an orchard is as much a part of the picture as a sidewalk cafe is to thoughts of France.

Excuse Us Please

Well then. Take your cue from the holiday spot that sounds most alluring. If you are exempt from summer night bugs (excuse us for bringing up the subject), you're lucky and can really have your choice of outdoor dining themes. If there are bugs in your neighbourhood, then don't try to forget about them. Simply plan on a screened basis; or else plan to do without artificial light, which isn't hard if you have the meal served cafeteria style in the kitchen and carried outdoors on individual trays.

A stone, brick or concrete terrace is a pleasant beginning, and if you investigate, you'll find that they aren't prohibitive in cost, especially if you have a man in the family who likes to tinker around the place. A nice patch of lawn or a porch will do, however.

Our second suggestion is privacy. It's really essential if you're going to enjoy this outdoor spot to the fullest. If your place is an average town lot with the neighbourhood overlooking you a high fence will be the answer. Stone, brick or stucco if the budget will permit, or those tall woven wood fences have their own kind of charm. Plain old time paling fences are nice if they're kept spic and span. Tall picket fences will do. Wire fences are all right if you keep them covered with vines. Our contention is that a tall fence practically doubles the use you get out of your yard, for it retrieves for private use the ground that otherwise is so public that you wouldn't think of using it for really personal gatherings. With a high fence all around the place, you can set your table in the pleasant part of the yard, even if that does happen to be right next to the street.

A Delightful Extra

Not a "must," but certainly a pleasure if it can be managed is an outdoor fireplace. For even summer evenings do sometimes get coolish later on. Then there is the fun of outdoor cooking to think about. If you are in a bug belt, an outdoor fireplace will help get rid of the pests. We saw an attractive fireplace on the screened porch of a house we visited recently. It backed up to the living room fireplace, thereby making use of the same chimney. But of course ideally the outdoor fireplace should be out in the yard proper.

An awning is optional. We usually feel that a yard awning is rather superfluous because when the sun is hot enough for it, it's too hot a time of day to eat out anyway. But sometimes of a late afternoon when the last rays of the sun are slanting in your eyes, an adjustable awning is a comfort. Those umbrella awnings with tables attached seem to be about the best solution because they can be twisted hither and yon to follow the sun. Otherwise and with all due respect, we can do without an awning on our terrace thank you. At the windows, yes, but on the lawn, not unless there is money to throw at the birds.

Then there's the matter of furniture. It's a temptation in these depressed years to make just anything do. But that isn't the idea at all. You'll enjoy a good-looking table and chairs here as much as in your dining room. More maybe, because here it will have the air of luxury. Yet the investment required for a very nice table and chairs for outdoors isn't really much, once you can get those folding beach chair figures out of your head.

Cool And Summery

White metal is the most festive looking thing of all. With a glass top on the table if possible and underneath a holder for pots of flowers. Use then no table cloth and if you must have mats, make them of starched crochet or raffia or cellophane or something cool and summery looking. Special fruit or flower or vegetable pottery, white milk glass stemware, leaf shaped salad plates—these would be our choice.

Next best in furniture is white painted wood. Then you can have a table cloth or not as you wish. Recently we saw a stunning outdoor table of this type laid with a linen cloth printed in broad deep pink and white stripes. Light blue pottery and milk glass made as pretty a picture as any one could wish. The encouraging part about white wood is that you can improvise in a pushancy by painting old left-overs. Or your manual training son or husband could make you some simple types.

Rattan and reed with glass top tables are quite something too. And very comfortable indeed we must admit, even though they aren't our first choice. We don't snub old-time wicker, though we don't see much of it anymore.

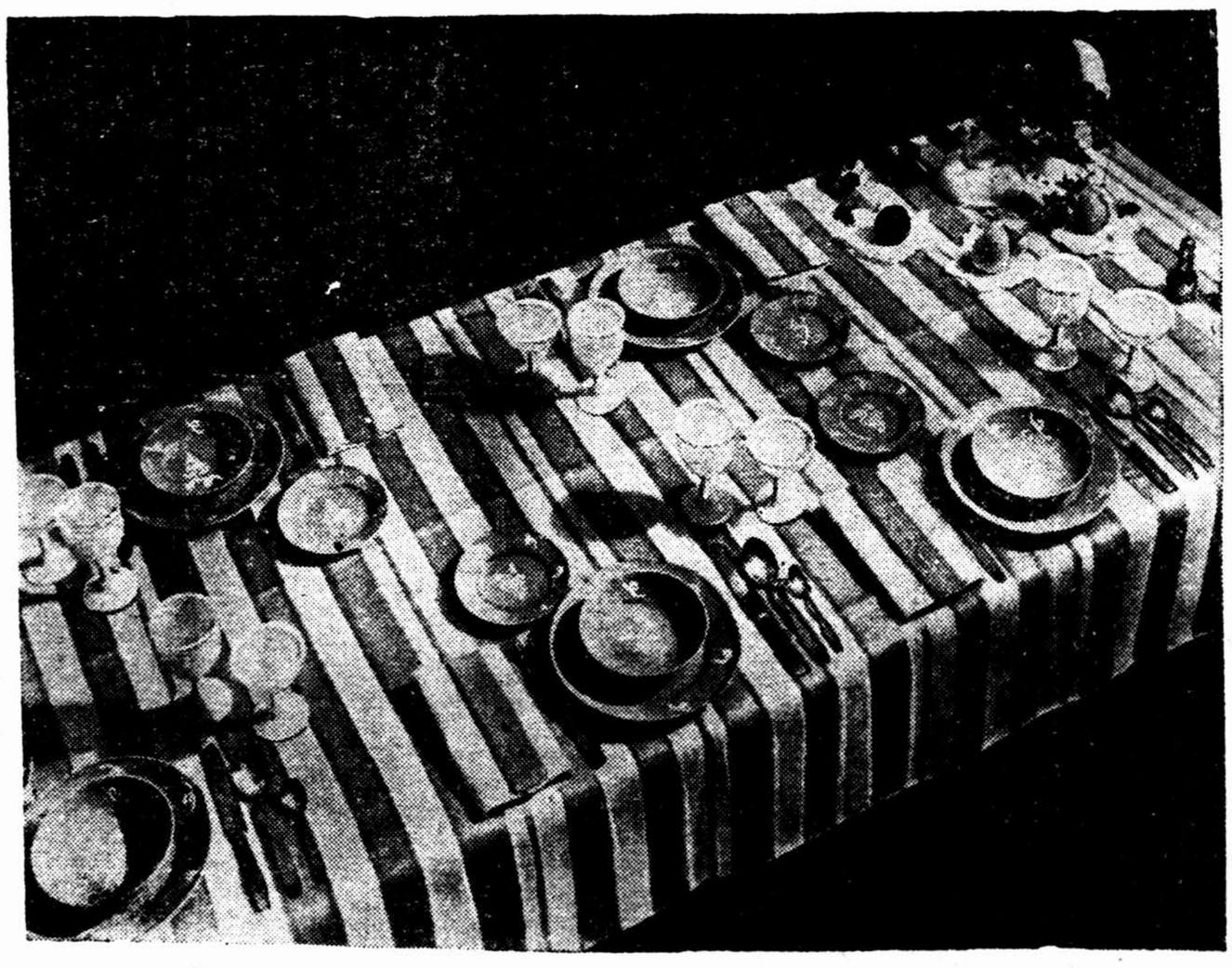
Don't Misunderstand Us

Nor do we turn up our nose at beach chairs and camp stools—don't misunderstand us on that point. We only say—have the best you can afford, just as you do in the living room. But please don't eat in a hot dining room just because you can't afford a fancy lay—out of summer furniture. Some planks across a couple or saw horses can be painted white and flanked by benches for the scene of some mighty grand times.

We're awfully partially to ovenbake dishes for outdoor serving. They help you in serving everything piping hot for one thing. Then they're very decorative, particularly the individual servers for special recipes. A big big pitcher for ice water, lots of trays, a nice big bread basket, a butter crock spacious enough for a nest of ice, a soup tureen.....these are the things we couldn't do without for our terrace suppers.

If you're planning for breakfast outdoors—and nothing could be pleasanter—better have some electrical hook-up handy for the toaster and percolator. This will also come in handy for suppers too when you want to serve waffles or scramble a wicked egg. (Ever notice how particular everybody is about how eggs should be scrambled. We've heard as many arguments on that subject as on the proper way to make tea).

Oh yes, don't forget that flowers are an essential part of the menu. And that a terrace seems fresher if it is hosed off once a day. We hope you have an elegant time outdoors this summer. We intend to.



Refreshingly different is this attractive summer table with a deep pink and white striped linen tablecloth, light blue plates and milk glass stemware.

SOUTH INDIAN SWEETS

(By 'Padmini')

POTATO GEER:

Ingredients required:—

Potatoes: 1 lb.

Rolong (or Ravai): 1 teacupful.

Cow's milk: 1 1|2 pints.

Ghee: 1|2 a teacup.

Sugar: 1 1|2 lbs.

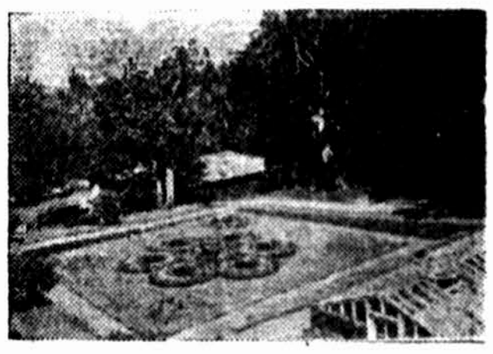
Cardamom powder: 1 teaspoonful.

Saffron: 1 pinch.

A few Raisins, Pistachios and a crystal or two of camphor.

Method:—

Chop the potatoes into small pieces, fry with ghee till brownish in colour, pound into a paste and keep by. Fry the rolong with ghee. Pour 3 teacupsful of water in a large vessel. When the water boils add the potato paste and the rolong and stir well. After the whole is well cooked add the milk and sugar. Allow the whole to boil for about five minutes. Now add the raisins and pistachios and remove from the oven. Dissolve the saffron in a small quantity of water and add to the geer. The geer is now ready to be served.



"Hakajalla Gardens", Ceylon.

Golden Lanka

Impressions Of A Tour

By A. N. DIKSHIT

LANKA—What vision cluster round the mind! It had been my desire for a long time to visit this unique island, Paradise Land of the Indian Ocean. But unforeseen difficulties postponed the trip. The chance at last came. The District Rotary conference of the 89th District was meeting in Colombo in January 1939. I seized the opportunity and sailed on 27th January, from Bombay by s.s. "Maloja".

The ship was full of Austrian and German Jews flying from the Nazi terror, some to Australia and others to New Zealand and beyond.

The sea was quiet like a pool and as there was a strong batch of over thirty Rotarians and their wives from Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat, the journey was very pleasant. The fifty-six hours passed easily and quite merrily.

Old And New

On Sunday 29th January we sighted Colombo Harbour in the afternoon just— after tea. The climate, though only 400 miles North of Equator, was pleasantly warm. The first thing that strikes the visitor is the eternal greenland the fresh appearance of all vegetation. The city looked pleasant and cool and the old jostling with new, Adams Peak was seen silhouetted against the background. A huge "Neon" sign for Ceylon tea was most noticeable. The curving sea front and green palms welcomed us enchantingly. Colombo though a very important port has no deep water pier. The steamers anchor within the breakwater and for actual landing motor launches are used. We reached the mainland quickly. The luggage unfortunately took two hours to reach the shore.

Members of the Colombo Rotary Club had come on board and greeted us most heartily. We soon made contact and were at home in a few minutes. Colombo was most hospitable and all the Rotarians—Singalese, Parsis, Indian and European most friendly. We settled down to the Conference but as this is meant for the general readers and not Rotarians only, we will forget the conference

Colombo

Colombo is a beautiful place with luxurious and pretty shops and busy streets. What struck one coming from India most was its cleanliness and comfort which is almost European. No Indian city approaches any where near it. The streets are broad and clean with broad smooth foot paths and fine lovely surfaces. The business centre is called Fort, like Bombay, but is, of course, much smaller, being only a third in size. Colombo has only a little over three lakhs of people, but is rich The Municipal revenue is 66 lakhs. The standard of Municipal Administration is very high. What a motley crowd meets the eye: Singalese ladies in beautiful saries of pretty hues, tall Pathans in their baggy trousers, the exquisitely dressed Singalese beau in western costume, the orthodox Singalese in his Sarong and comb. Here and there may be seen an Indian turban next to an Australian tourist. The Pettah, the local business centre is full of colourful bazars and reminds one of Kalbadevi or Bhuleshwar.

Here the Memon and the Chattiar, the local Muslim (miscalled Moor) and the Tamil shop keepers hold sway.

Colombo has beauty in large measure. The sea face with palm fringed shore makes a picture not easily forgotten. It is Bombay sea side, but infinitely improved upon. Colombo has two monsoons the South-West and the North-East and has consequently rain almost throughout the year. Hence the eternal green, vegetation does not take on brownish tinge as in India, after November. The eye meets luxurious tropical vegetation everywhere. Pleasant peaks with flowers of every shade greet the eye.

Colombo is very lucky in having lakes in the City and nearby. Nothing adds to the beauty of a scene asmuch as a pool of water does.

Colombo is however not Ceylon. It is too much Westernised, more or less like any other large port in the World. It has culture and commerce no doubt but not much which is typically Ceylonese. The beauty spot is mount Lavina seven miles to the South often called the Lido of the East. On its beautiful level the visitor may better play or ride the surf, or he may have a siesta in the afternoon sun. Comfortable hotels furnished luxuriously add to the enjoyment.

Colombo is a costly place. One soon found that a rupee went much less than in Indian Cities.

There is total absence of horses on Colombo streets. One has to go to the Races to see them. The common method of transport is either a Rickshaw or a Taxi.

There is very cheap bus service also and trams run in certain parts. The tram fare is cheap only about four cents. The motor buses also are cheaper than their opposite members in Bombay, the fare varying from six cents to twenty-five cents according to the distance.

Early History

We decided to see parts of the country after having finished with Colombo. A brief sketch of the country and its history will enable us to understand the places and people better. Exact details of early history are not known. It does not appear certain if Rama's army colonised the island after his victory over Ravana. Some of them no doubt settled down and took local ladies as their wives. It is now known with tolerable certainty that in 300 B.C. there flourished in Ceylon, Cities of great wealth and culture. A high degree of civilisation was attained. This was of Aryan nature and arts, crafts and culture flourished. The Singalese are staunch Buddhists and claim descent from Aryans. Religious differences broke out in a principality in ancient "Vanga" (Coast near borders of modern Orissa and Bengal). It is said that the younger brother succeeded but was not willing to stay the elder brother and his friends. He had an original idea, two ships were loaded with the defeated Prince and his followers, men in one and the ladies in another. They were cut adrift in the sea; the frail crafts were tossed on the oceans bossom and finally one containing the men reached a lonely island.

The Prince and his warriors landed and conquered the country. The inhabitants offered little resistance and fled to the deep jungle in the heart of the country.

These were the remote forefathers of the modern Singalese and hence there exists a strong background of Indian culture and civilisation.

Anuradhapura now a dead city was one of the most famous ancient cities.

Ancient Ruins

It was the capital of the Island for fourteen hundred years; in the palmy days it was indeed a great metropolis. The City is reported to have been founded by King Pandukabhaya and it was sixteen miles square. Ruins are now traced far sixteen miles round and over 1,600 monolithic pillars are found. Ruins of palaces monastries and baths are found everywhere.

Anuradhapura contains some beautiful baths and "vihars" and thus testify to the high standard of culture and civilisation reached over 2,200 years ago.

Near by, lies Mahindle sacred to Ashoka's son, the first Buddhist missionary who converted Lanka and married the King's daughter.

The other great attraction at Anuradhapura is the ancient Botree. The tree is reputed to be 2,200 years old. It grew from a branch brought from the original Botree at Gaya under which Gautam Buddha held the meditation and received the final enlightenment. But the real Lanka is Kandy. Kandy is the last capital of independent Ceylon Kings. It is the heart of the country. The gold throne crown and the scepter of the last Kandyen King are preserved in the Victoria Park Museum at Colombo.

Kandy

Kandy is not much westernised. Here the sarong (cloth worn both by men and women like "Lungi" in India) is seen oftener than trousered legs.

The "Temple of the tooth," dominates the scene. We are in Ceylon proper. Buddhists and their yellow robed monks are in evidence everywhere.

Kandy rests in a hollow about 1,700ft. above sea level. It is easily reached by road or railway being seventy-four miles from Colombo. The road is magnificent and motoring a pleasure. Ceylon is par excellence a motorist's paradise.

There are five thousand miles of asphalted roads running through lovely mountain and sea side scenery The City is a picturesque spot. The central feature is a pretty Lake lying like a beautiful gem surrounded by gentle hills, planted with gorgeous flowers of pretty hues and feathery bamboos. The picture of lake and hills imprints itself on the memory.

Temple Of Tooth

The Dalada Maligawa (Temple of tooth) dating back to the 13th century, is surrounded by a mote and contains the precious holy relic, Gautam Buddha's Tooth. This is held in reverence by about a third of the world's population. The relic lies inside a gold casket. It is carried on the temple elephant's back during the Perahara festivals in August. A most imposing procession of fifty elephants richly caparisoned moves about the streets with accompaniments of conches, tomtoms and pipes. A religious service brings back memories of Indian temples and with offerings of incense, camphor and only flowers things are cleaner in Kandy. How one desires Hindu temples were so clean and neat. The Singalese are a wonderful race. A combination of many opposites. Delicate looking, graceful skin jet, and strong, they are a good-looking people.

They are a little darker than up-country high class Indians. Their faces are delicately and exquisitely moulded with Aryan features. They make very good dancers and boxers. They are clean, fresh looking and neatly dressed. They are a social, easy and cheerful people. But some how they lack the steadiness and the worldly outlook of Western India. They do not make good businessmen. They are volatile, unwilling to undertake hard work and expect quick returns. The business in Ceylon is almost entirely in Indian and European hands. The Singalese approach the Bengalese in many of their ways.

Ruins at Anuradhpura.

(Photo A. N. Dikshit).

When It Is A Question Of Soaps!

It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W. TRANSPARENT

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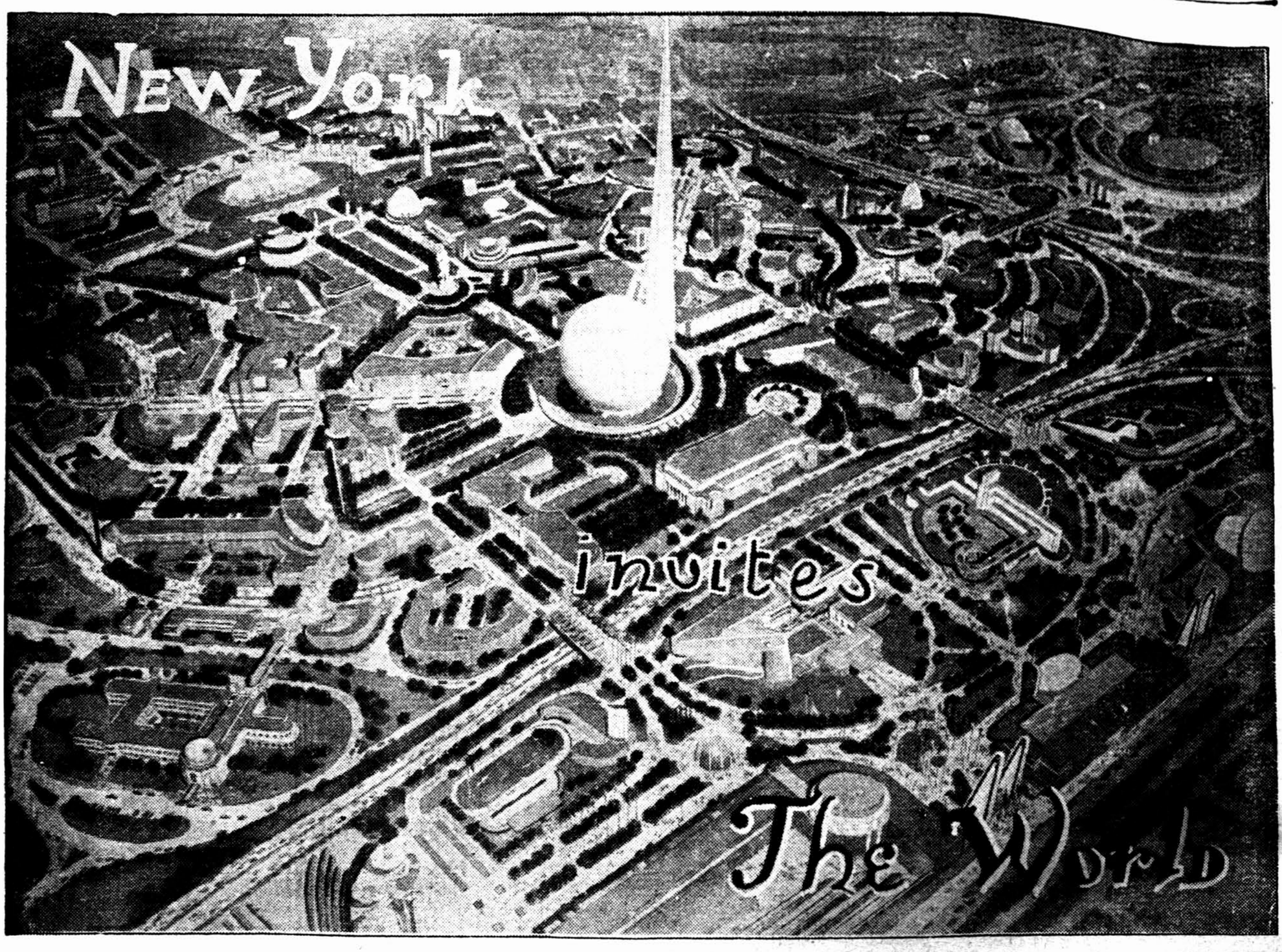


ON the site of an erstwhile ash heap, a £30,000,000 glimpse of to-morrow provides the visitor to New York's World's Fair, beginning April 30, 1939, with a feast of fact and fancy unbelievably rich in its appeal to every mood.

Ranging from sheer entertainment of the most obvious sort to elaborate conceptions, the full meaning of which becomes apparent only to the thoughtful, the Fair is a magnificent mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous, of pure fun and the arts of culture, science and industry. But most important of all is the Fair's prevailing motif that to-morrow will be better, more abundant, than to-day.

Revealing "all of the World of To-morrow which the science and invention and dreams of to-day can glimpse," the Fair occupies a tract covering 1,216½ acres. It would take eight hours of continuous walking completely to cover the area.

Central Experience

No matter by which of the eight entrances you choose to enter the Fair grounds, you will make the visit to the Theme Centre the central experience of your tour. This consists of the Perisphere and Trylon, the most ambitious undertaking at the Fair, and the point from which radiate the fourteen major sections, each of which represents an important phase of modern life.

These sections, arranged to avoid confusion to the visitor as well as to afford a clear picture of contemporary civilisation, comprise: Government, Production, Transportation, Communication, Distribution, Business Systems, Shelter, Clothing, and Cosmetics, Sustenance, Health, Public Welfare, Education, Recreation, Arts, and Religion. In general, the Fair's attractions are divided into three principal areas: the exhibits presented by the Fair authorities and private industry; foreign participation and the displays of the United States; and the Amusement Zone, which encircles Meadow Lake.

The Perisphere

A hollow globe 200 feet in diameter, the Perisphere is the scene of elaborate panoramas which are viewed from two moving stairways, capable of accommodating 8,000 persons an hour. Visitors entering at the base of the Perisphere are carried by lift to an opening in the side of the Perisphere 50 feet above ground. The "great ball" itself, despite its weight of 9,300,000 pounds and the eight 9-ton columns upon wchich it rests, appears to be held in space by upsrushing fountains of water, for the columns have been made "invisible" by mirror casings upon which jets of water play continually. The illusion is further enhanced at night when powerful lights, projecting cloud patterns, make the Perisphere appear to be slowly revolving on its axis.

The platforms, moving at the rate of one foot a second, complete the interior circle within five and one-half minutes. During that time the visitor views the panorama, "Democracity," the garden city of to-morrow, hears the symphonic poem written for the Theme Exhibit by William Grant Still and sees in the sky above heroic groups of marching men singing the Fair's theme chorus.

Leaving by way of the bridge which joins Perisphere and Trylon, the visitors walk down the Helicline, a broad spiral ramp encircling the huge reflecting pool beneath the Perisphere. From the Helicline, the visitor has a view of the entire Fair grounds. The Trylon, a three-sided steel spire measuring 68 feet on each side at the base and rising to a height of 700 feet, is used for broadcasting purposes.

Heart Of Fair

Next in importance to the Theme Centre is Constitution Mall, the central esplanade of the exhibit area and the heart of the entire Fair. The Mall extends for nearly a mile to the North-East of the Perisphere and Trylon, terminating in a huge lagoon that links the exhibit area to the Government and foreign zones. Cascades and pools and fountains are flanked by promenades framed by more than 1,000 well-grown trees specially transplanted to the area.

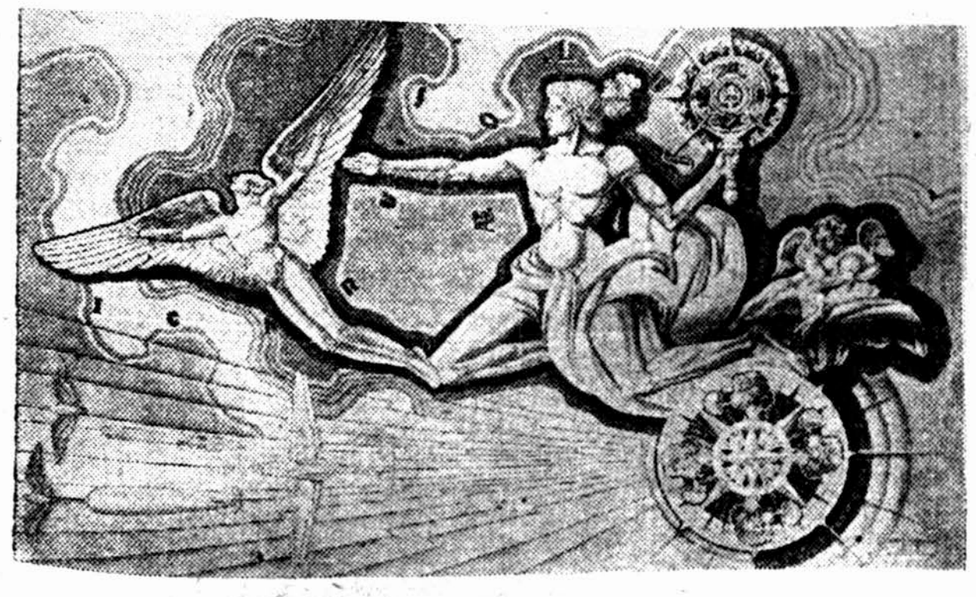
Sculptured groups include Leo Friedlander's "The Four Freedoms," representing freedom of the press, religion, assembly and speech; the "Moods of Time," a 50-foot sundial by Paul Manship and, most impressive of all, the 65-foot statue of George Washington, whose inauguration at New York a hundred and fifty years ago as first President of the United States is commemorated by the Fair. Murals in point and mosaic 40 and 50 feet tall decorate buildings on each side of the Mall depicting the progress of man from primitive times.

Radial highways span fanwise from the Theme Centre, including the Avenue of Patriots, Avenue of Pioneers and Avenue of Labour. Swinging in a broad arc across the radial highways is the main transverse thoroughfare known as Rainbow Avenue, so named because of the colour and lighting scheme introduced in this general area. By day the buildings on the right of the Theme Centre are blue, this hue merging into purple as one approaches the Mall. The Mall's predominating red hue blends into orange as one walks towards the left, while on the far left, the colour is yellow. Transverse avenues follow this general pattern which by night is accentuated through the use of coloured floodlights.

Spectacle Scene

The 800-foot lagoon at the other end of the Mall is the night spectacle scene, using water, fire, colour and sound. A thousand water nozzles, the major water jets rising to 150 feet, are grouped in half dozens to assure closely "packed" columns of water. One of the circles of jets, 90 feet in diameter, is designed to form, among other designs, the figure of a sheaf of golden wheat 90 feet high. Numerous circles and patterns of nozzles, gas burners for the production of coloured flames, and fireworks receptacles of various descriptions are accompanied by music amplified by four large loud-speaker chambers.

It is estimated that the immediate area of the lagoon can accommodate 500,000 spectators, many seeing the show from the



SPEED!

Power of Communications—Symbols of the past and promise of the future. One of the many symbolic murals displayed at the World's Fair.

To-day's Vision Of To-morrow

The New York World's Fair, which opens next Sunday, will be the event of the year in American history—if there is no international war! It spreads over an area of more than 1, 200 acres and is easily the most gigantic fair ever conceived by Homo Sapiens. It is expected to remain open for the next six months and to attract six crores of sightseers.

vantage point of seats in surrounding restaurants and courts as well as from the thousands of benches of the Mall

A spectacle on Meadow Lake is presented from more than a dozen barges. Illumination is provided by searchlights, and specially designed lamps of great intensity, while fireworks barges touch off "everything there is in fireworks."

Two companies have combined to furnish the fuel for the two events. Burners up to eight inches in diameter, with attachments for mechanically feeding chemically treated sawdust and other colouring ingredients into the colourless flame, are used for the effects. In the Meadow Lake spectacle a 24-inch Bunsen type gas burner is employed to shoot coloured flames to a height of 150 feet.

Home Building Centre

"The Town of To-morrow" is the principal feature of the Home Building Centre, occupying an area of 10 acres. About a score of homes, built full scale, give the prospective home builder progressive ideas in architectural treatments and the practical employment of all types of modern house-building materials, methods and equipment, as well as hints on the subjects of home furnishing and decoration.

From a temple of the Pharaohs exhibited by Egypt to the imposing modern pavilion of France and the massive Great Britain building, the architecture in the foreign zone ranges from antiquity to ultra-modern. Rumania shows a lavish example of Byzantine; Italy a combination of Roman classic and modernism; Norway a copy of a seventeenth century royal residence; Japan a structure typical of the Orient; Poland a combination of a medieval tower with a building of black glass, and so on. The foreign zone offers a "geographical menu" which may include breakfast in Brazil, lunch in Czechoslovakia, tea in England, dinner in the Dutch East Indies and late supper in France.

The arts find expression in the fine arts building, where the exhibition is limited largely to old masters and the finest examples of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century painting, both in the United States and in Europe; in the Music Building, which seats 2,500 and is the centre for great international music festivals.

Fun Of Fair

Featuring gaiety and novelty, the 280-acre Amusement Zone extends in a broad arc beyond the amphitheatre and along the shore of Meadow Lake. Included is the 250-foot parachute tower near the Southern end of the area. Eleven gaily decorated parachutes are operated from the top of the tower and Fair visitors experience all the thrills of parachuting without the hazards. Other attractions include a "Strange as It Seems" show; an "Enchanted Forest" and a "Laff Land" with mechanical animals, trick lighting and illusions. Amusements are zoned according to their group appeal, foreign villages, such as the Cuban and the French, in one section; Little Old New York another, and rides and thrillers still another.

A supervised playground for children is provided in "The Children's World," which caters to boys and girls at play, repose or meals. Games, both amusing and instructive, are here in great variety for children of four, and up.

Naval Yard

The Maritime Building is identified by a facade showing giant prows of two liners on either side of the entrance. A semi-circular wing partly encloses a basin in which full-size yachts and speedboats lie at anchor, while two decks, one above the other, extend along one of the walls and out over the basin. Flags and pennons fly from the yard arms of a 150-foot mast.

The home of aviation suggests the general outlines of a gigantic transatlantic plane and features a large plane suspended overhead and apparently in full flight, with propellers spinning and ailerons moving. Before the entrance to the building, in a plaza comprising 26.000 square feet, are displayed a number of modern planes, including the latest type clipper.

Between the Maritime and Aviation buildings lies the Motor Transportation structure, featuring, among other exhibits, the rocket port, "portraying travel in the World of To-morrow." The visitors are treated to a spectacle of rocket flight. Lifted by the magnet of a giant crane, the rocket ship is deposited in the breach of the rocket gun and, after a moment of silence, a brilliant flash and a muffled explosion, wings up into the ether represented by a vast sky-ceiling spattered with stars and planets. A device resembling the iris diaphragm of a camera affords the spectators the illusion of watching the ship vanish into the night.

Education, as "the great force standing between civilisation and catastrophe," has an important place at the World's Fair in the form of a Department of Education under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University.

Vying with the sculptures, fountains and cascades along the Central Hall are more than 250,000 hedge plants, including Japanese yew, mountain laurel and roses, while bedding plants number over a million geraniums, lantanas, verbenas, tulip bulbs, etc.

More than sixty million persons are expected to visit the Fair during the spring and summer.

POWER
Power in the Service of man.

FAIRS OF OLD

So far as the records go, the first World's Fair was held by one King Ahasuerus, in about the 483rd year before Christ. This is all duly set down in the Book of "Esther," which tells how King Ahasuerus put on display the rare and costly objects of his realm—"from India even unto Ethiopia"—and invited all the world to come and see.

Since then, World's Fairs have become bigger and more complicated, but they have followed the same general pattern marked out by King Ahasuerus. Country fairs are different only in scale and quality of serious exhibits and amusements. The motivation is also universal: to establish community prestige, a city or a region, starts a Fair—it has simply decided to go, temporarily, into the show business.

Since Ahasuerus put on his show, there have been many kinds of Fairs. Medieval Europe had Trade Fairs and carnivals, sometimes in combination. But the first of the modern kind of World's Fairs did not appear until 1851, when the Crystal Palace Exhibition opened in London.

From then on there developed a difference of opinion as to where an international exhibition ought to lay its emphasis: on industry and the march of science, or on culture, glamour, the "dream city" and the "never-never-land" of escape.—("The Commentator).

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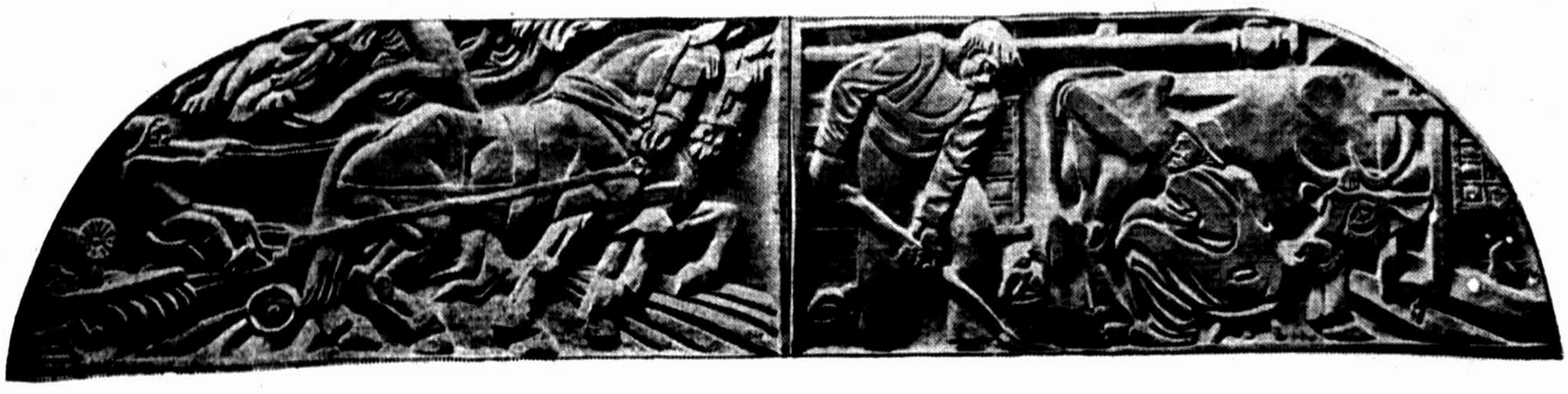

AGRICULTURE as symbolized in two sculptured panels at the World's Fair.

A Short Story

Bad Neighbour

By "MASI"

THE news of Vandy Jagirdar's sudden death immeasurably shocked his friends, more particularly Mr. Vardan, his friend and companion from the days of childhood, and who now happened to be his neighbour and a Lawyer. As Mr. Vardan entered the gates of "Sumati Villa" the Jagirdar's residence on the morning of the unfortunate occurrence, he seemed chilled through his whole being by the raw lifelessness in the air. The Villa looked like a house in a dream—there was not enough day light to show its gables distinctly, and it was more like the shadowy suggestion of a building than any actual substance. Yet there was something solemn and impressive in its scarcely defined outline—to his imagination it was like the darkened and disappearing vision of all gaiety and happiness,—a curtain falling, as it were, between the past and the future like a drop scene in a play. Tears rushed to his eyes as he approached the house, and for the moment blinded him,—then, overcoming this weakness, he walked quickly and steadily towards the door of entrance.

He beheld in the semi-darkness of the drawing room, side by side on the low sofa, two women hand in hand, sobbing out their grief to one another. They were no other than the daughter by the first wife, who was no more, and the second wife of the late Jagirdar. Heart-wrung sobs, broken sighs, burning tears, were all that passed at this sad interview. Leaving them he proceeded towards the room where the dead body was laid.

As he pushed open the door, a doctor, who had apparently been kneeling on the floor beside the dead body, rose to his feet abruptly. So abruptly that the lens which he had been using escaped from his hand, and he was obliged to stoop again to retrieve it.

The Lawyer's nerves taunted. He divined instantly that the doctor had been using the lens to examine a scratch on the dead man's hand. Why had he to do it? Why had he been so startled at being discovered in this action? Had the scratch any significance?

His smile of apology for his sudden intrusion was, however, tolerably natural and convincing, and the doctor received him with a forced smile.

"I wonder," said the lawyer, "if you could tell me the exact cause of my friend's death."

"Certainly," said the doctor, but not with any enthusiasm "It's the heart. It was liable to happen any time. I had been attending on him for the past three months or so, and I had warned him more than once. He was an extremely difficult patient, poor poor fellow."

"I don't think the scratch on his hand has anything to do with his sudden death."

If the lawyer had expected anything in the way of surprise, he was disappointed, as the doctor replied in a firm and composed manner;

"It's merely a superficial scratch No significance whatever".

"I see!"

If ever a man's eyes had said: "I am lying," the doctor's eyes had said so then. The lawyer was puzzled. He could not ask any more questions, and walked out with his thoughts wandering in a confused maze

"Why did he lie? What reason could induce any medical man in his senses do such a thing wilfully—to burke wilfully the real cause of a man's death to risk wilfully the loss of his professional reputation and honour—if not a Criminal prosecution and its penalty? Commonsense answered inevitably: To save himself or some one else from a worse danger? And from that it was but a single step to the unavoidable conclusion 'Rightly or wrongly, some one wished to get rid of the old Jagirdar.'

What he should do in the matter was not clear. He thought of scheme after scheme, everyone of which he was compelled, as a lawyer, to discard, for want of material evidence. Eventually, after half an hour's indecision, he decided that the only thing to do was to consult his friend the Superintendent of Police.

The Superintendent was in the office as he entered the Police headquarters. After the formal greetings, the lawyer sank into an arm chair next to the Superintendent, and the latter noticing the agitation going on in the Lawyer, said:

"Why, what can have happened? What has disturbed you?"

"The Jagirdar is dead!" said the lawyer.

"Dead!" exclaimed the Superintendent with real amazement and sympathy. "So suddenly?"

"Yes, quite suddenly, but....."

But what?"

"This may appear to you in no way unusual; nevertheless I perceive in it something more than is apparent on the surface."

"What can you mean"?

'I mean that behind the misfortune which has just happened, there may be another, perhaps still greater!"

"I don't understand you."

The lawyer narrated the incident he had witnessed.

"So you think there is some foul play. Whom do you suspect?"

'My dear friend," said the lawyer "I would not accuse anyone; but whether accident or mistake, the fact is there; it speaks to my conscience, and compels me to speak aloud to you. Make enquiry."

* * * *

It was an hour later, the Police Surgeon was seen making a careful inspection of the face, the hands, and the clothes of the dead man, much to the amazement of the members of the household.

"Any signs of a struggle, doctor," asked the Superintendent of Police who was beside him during the inspection.

"Don't see any," he returned laconically. '"Was scratched with a sharp needle."

"So there is nothing to make us suspicious?"

"Looks like it. I'm no wizard, though." The doctor had become irritable. "The autopsy will settle that point."

"Can I have the post-mortem report immediately?"

"Certainly," answered the medical man. "Will you please arrange for the body to be removed to the mortuary?"

Fifteen minutes later the dead body was carried in an ambulance to the mortuary, closely followed by the doctor and the Superintendent of Police in police car.

The next day Dr. Gupta, who attended on the late Jagirdar for heart trouble, looked at the Post-mortem report with perplexed astonishment.

"I didn't expect this" he said.

"Oh!" exclaimed the Police Superintendent who had brought him the report that morning "You never suspected this sort of thing"

"Certainly not," reported the doctor. "I have been attending on the Jagirdar for the last three months, and his heart was all the time in a very bad condition. In fact I expected the end any moment, and so foul play never drew any attention on my part."

The Superintendent watched his face closely; but the candour of its anxiety was unmistakable. He had, then, not the slightest doubt that the death was due to no other than heart failure—not the slightest suspicion that he himself could have been responsible for his death.

"This is a poison which destroys life almost without leaving any perceptible signs," continued the doctor, "and unless one had the suspicion he could not have discovered the truth."

Thanking the doctor for his explanation, the Superintendent drove towards "Sumati Villa".

* * * *

"What's the news?" demanded the second wife of the late Jagirdar as the Superintendent stepped into the drawing room of "Sumati Villa."

"Madam," said the Superintendent gravely, "your husband has been poisoned."

"Poisoned?" She was instantly on her feet. For a moment her great eyes stared uncomprehendingly at the police official; then she attempted to say something, but before she could speak the Superintendent said:

"We must now find out the murderer!"

The woman shrieked at the word "Murderer", and looked at the Superintendent with a supplicating air. But the latter pursued without pity:

"I am going to ask you several intimate questions , and if you really want the murderer of your husband brought to justice you will not resent those questions, but will answer them frankly."

"Yes," she said feebly, "I will try my best to give you frank answer."

"Who inherits his wealth?"

"I couldn't say," The woman was clearly on her guard.

"But surely some one must benefit by his death."

"I am sorry I can give you no

(Continued On Page 44)

ODD SPOTS

Valley Of Cinders

One of the strangest volcanoes in the world is Cotopaxi, in the eastern Cordillera of the Andes. It is a perfect cone, and the covering of snow hides every inequality of rock or soil, so that nothing appears to break the regularity and smoothness of its sides. There are, however, several deep ravines which prevent access to the crater.

This mountain, which is 18,878 feet high and is one of the most magnificent spectacles in any mountain range, has on occasion erupted on a scale equal to its grandeur. For miles along its western side the valleys are choked with pumice and cinders, and distant plains are covered with the same substances.

One of the first recorded eruptions of Cotopaxi occurred during the first Spanish invasion of Peru, and it is said that this contributed to the Spanish success, since the Peruvians took the outburst as a sign of the wrath of their gods.

None of its eruptions have been slight, and those which occurred in 1743 and 1803 were amongst the most terrible ever known in the case of any volcano. The first great fissures were blown out of the side of the mountain, and while fire and ash descended over a wide area, the snow and ice on the mountain top melted in an instant and descended in vast floods which swept away villages untouched by the lava or the rain of cinders.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST HINDU GYMKHANA ADMINISTRATION

(By J. C. MAITRA)

At its last annual general meeting, the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana passed a resolution to the following effect: "That a Swimming Pool admeasuring 25 x 20 metres be constructed either behind the "Kaivalyadham," if that plot is available, or behind the Marine Line Railway Station, if the ground concerned is still in possession of the Gymkhana. Failing which, the Tennis Courts No. 5 and 6 may be used for the purpose, reducing the size of the Pool to 25 x 15 metres. The Committee was permitted to borrow Rs. 60,000 from the Depreciation Fund on interest at 4 per cent per annum."

RETROGRADE PROGRESS

All those who are interested in Swimming will no doubt feel delighted at this decision. The question was hanging fire for many years, primarily because there was no suitable plot available for the purpose. From the resolution passed as above it is clear that the Committee had not moved further than where it was when the idea was first mooted. If any thing, the progress was retrograde. Because, when the Committee took up the matter, the ground behind the Marine Lines Station was in possession of the Gymkhana. It was also stated that some donations had been promised to meet the expenses of the Pool. Both of them seem to have vanished now. The ground in question has changed hands and the donors have backed out!

WRONG METHOD

It appears that the Gymkhana Committee is now trying to secure another plot behind "Kaivalyadham". Whether they will get it or not is still uncertain. But the Committee is determined to have the Pool, even if they have to sacrifice two of the Tennis Courts. The general body has approved of their scheme and there ends the matter. The Gymkhana will have a Swimming Pool at an early date. It must not be supposed that I am opposed to the idea. Far from it. I am on the other hand fully in accord with the spirit of the scheme. What I am stoutly against is the method and manner in which the management is moving on.

VALUABLE PLOT LOST

Now let us take up the question of the plot behind the Marine Lines Station. The Gymkhana obtained it from the Government on the distinct understanding that it would build some Tennis Courts on it. These were absolutely necessary and there was no space available at the Gymkhana for the purpose. After the plot was secured the Gymkhana slept over it. For over fifteen years they did nothing despite the hard and insistent pleadings of the Tennis members. The excuse for the delay was lack of funds. Ultimately the Government took back the land and gave it to somebody else.

A RIDICULOUS ARGUMENT

After losing what they held for over fifteen years the Gymkhana is now trying to pursue its shadow. I do not know how far they will succeed in getting the same or another plot. Its great influence and position may succeed in the end. But the point is why should they have at all lost such a valuable thing? Was it because they had it for the mere asking? However that may be, the fact remains that they allowed the plot to go out of their hands for no reasonable ground whatsoever. To say that they had no money was ridiculous on the face of it. A mere glance at their Balance Sheets would convince any one of their afluent condition.

LACK OF POLICY

What then is the cause of their failure to implement the wishes of their Tennis members? It is their narrow-minded policy not only in respect of Tennis but all other games. Tennis received only a larger share of their petty mindedness. To make my point absolutely clear, I would refer to their lack of policy in the management of the institution. For a sporting institution, it must be remembered, its primary object is, as it should be, advancement of sport. In this respect the Hindu Gymkhana has fallen far short in recent years. During the last ten years at least, it has done nothing to foster any particular branch of sport.

DOWNFALL OF TENNIS

As I have already stated, they refused to increase the number of Tennis Courts on the plea of lack of funds. There is no wonder, therefore that the Hindus have failed to replace players like R. A. Wagle, N. B. Bhagwat Rajaram Morarjee, R. S. Raja Iyer and other stalwarts after they passed off the scene. Not that the number of votaries of the game fell. On the other hand, they had increased by leaps and bounds. Only they had no facilities to improve their game. If the Hindu Gymkhana had given them sufficient encouragement, I have no doubt that there would have been many more Wagles and Bhagwats in Bombay to-day. The fact is that the Hindu Gymkhana authorities never considered it their duty to help their players to rise to greatness and fame. If they had they would have spent all the money necessary for the purpose.

OTHER GAMES TOO

And it was not Tennis alone which suffered. Cricket too had its share of the misfortune. The Committees took no steps to move with the times. The result is that while other provinces have progressed rapidly, Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket has lagged behind. The Hindus are as much to blame for it, if as the other communities if not more. In respect of manly games like football and hockey, the Hindu Gymkhana had become stepmotherly. They throttled these departments after they were started, forgetting that these games had a wider world appeal than even cricket. Athletics and physical culture also met their doom at the hands of the management. The only introduction of a new game has been Badminton during the last two or three years.

RICHEST CLUB IN INDIA?

If the Gymkhana had been suffering from financial stringency, as was suggested before, nobody would have anything to say against it. But the fact is, it has been bursting with money, so to speak. It has built palatial buildings, though far from attractive, and created Reserve Funds which our merchant princes and industrial concerns may well envy. It is no more a sporting institution. It has developed into a respectable banking house. When a club can boast of a Depreciation Fund of over Rs. 83,000, it can no longer be relegated into that category! It owns properties and funds worth lakhs of rupees. It is perhaps the richest institution of its kind in India. The members may feel justifiably proud of it.

THEIR TREMENDOUS SCOPE

But that does not help the games in any way. Instead of the huge buildings, and its prodigeous wealth, if the Gymkhana had owned a noble array of sportsmen, it would have added greater lustre to that institution, to the city and to the province and also the country. Most of the sporting institutions in India suffer from poverty. They cannot make much progress for want of funds. Here is an institution overflowing with money, but lacking in sporting wealth. If a clear-cut policy is followed for development of sport, the Hindu Gymkhana with all its resources can easily become the nursery of all sporting talents in the country. And what is true of the Hindu Gymkhana is equally applicable to the other Gymkhanas in the city.

A TRITE SAYING

May I suggest, therefore, that the Hindu Gymkhana authorities make up their minds to formulate proposals to foster the various games that have a world-wide appeal. For a sporting institution, there is no sense in hoarding wealth as Sir Chunilal Mehta, a former President, had very cogently remarked on a memorable occasion at the Gymkhana. They should utilise their incomes to best purpose. Then they would have no reason to cry in vain for help. Imagine the amount of good they could have done to Bombay sport, if they had spent even a handsome portion of their accumulated wealth during the last few years. Bombay is losing ground in every game in comparison with the rest of India. Only a big effort now can help her to regain her lost position. The Hindu Gymkhana can play a large part in this direction. Will Tairsee and Co. leave their role of Merchants and Bankers for some time and play the part of sportsmen? They have immense powers and resources to do good. A fertile imagination and careful planning may yield untold benefits to the generation which is now rising before us.

NEW ORIENTATION OF POLICY

In short, I suggest a new orientation of policy. They should give up the miserly way of spoon-feeding the games and hoarding wealth at their cost. They should spend as much money as possible for development of all kinds of sport. I know their first-love is cricket. They can do a lot for it. Over Rs. 60,000 is now lying idle with the Hindu Representatives Matches Committee. Let them utilise a portion of it in engaging expert coaches and sending teams in different parts of the country and Ceylon. Games like hockey and footoall should also receive their attention. A sporting institution can rise to the estimation of the world only by its achievements in the field of sport and not by the show of palatial buildings and huge reserve funds. Therefore I am making an earnest appeal to the Hindu and other Gymkhanas to pay greater attention to development of sport.

532 SHIAS ARRESTED

For Reciting 'Tabarra' In Defiance Of Ban

LUCKNOW, April 21.

Five hundred and thirty-two Shias were arrested including Mr. Zafar Husain, Secretary of the All-India Shia Political Conference, Nawab Mehdiali, Nawab Sikandar Agah, Nawab Babu Saheb, the great grandson of Nawab Mohumad Ali Shah and Mr. Qulbealib son of His Holiness Qulbe Hussain, Shia religious leader, in connection with the public recitation of the Tabarra in defiance of the ban on such recitation.

Up till now 4,061 have been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11570)

Wanted a live wire Salesman for Bombay with experience of machine tools and small tools to push our products in the Indian market. Apply to the Indian Machine Tool Mfg. Co., Ltd., A3, Clive Building, Calcutta. (69)

52. TO BE LET.

Grant Road, Kurshetjee Rana Street, "Dias Lodge," remodelled 2, 3, 4 rooms. High Class Hindus. Inspection invited. (11563)

72 TO LET IN SUBURBS.

To Be Let:—"Bhabha Manzil," Ghodbundar Road, Khar. Modern, lighted and airy, 2 Bed rooms with attached baths, large hall, kitchen and pantry and Garage, etc. Tel. 24910 and 89247. (11674)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Candidates to become high salaried Accountants or Book Keepers. Few months' postal tuition. Prospectus free. International Commercial Syndicate, Amritsar. (11497)

MIDNIGHT, the 23rd
THE CLOSING DAY FOR
THE FIFTH
INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

A variety of Quality Goods from Kashmere, Punjab Sind, Madras, Mysore, Bengal, etc., on Exhibition and Sale at Manufactures prices.

AMUSEMENT PARK
A TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION
Hurry Up To The Show
DHOBI TALAO
AZAD MAIDAN
EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

It's the BEST
WITHOUT EXAGGERATION!
—That is the People's VERDICT!
In TENTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
New Theatres' LATEST SCREEN HIT:
"DUSHMAN"
Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.,
Direction: NITIN BOSE
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

DEAFNESS

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed herbal medicine cures Deafness, Head noises and other ear troubles radically and permanently. No matter Acute or Chronic, partial or total, whether it has been caused it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The hearing power will be restored to its normal state. Appreciated and used by all over World. Thousands cured without fail. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs. 500/- Reward, if proved useless. Price Rs. 4/10/- only.
SRI SWAMI & CO., (B.C.),
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

If you want a child
use CONCEPTO
PRICE Rs 5
For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re 1
For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 for Rs. 2
Can be had of:- All Important Drug-stores
BOMBAY:- 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd
NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Reopara Road

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted energetic Sole Agents for our renowned patent medicines, such as Vigorine, Retaino, Sex Powder, Gonocide, etc. The Oriental Pharmaceutical Works, Amritsar. (11498)

PREVENTION OF BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES

Bill For Bombay Assembly Published For Eliciting Public Opinion

The text of the Bill to prevent bigamous marriages among Hindus of the province is published in a "Gazette" of the Bombay Government released to-day.

It will be recalled that the Bill which was introduced by Mr. Bhogilal D. Lala, in the Assembly on April 13, was read for the first time. It is now published for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.

In the statement of objects and reasons the author of the Bill states that in ancient times divorces were allowed even in higher communities of Hindus, but by lapse of time people lost sight of this fact and at present neither party to a marriage could divorce the other. So at present Hindus are not allowed by any law to dissolve a marriage, excepting in the case of certain Sudras. The evil results of this are apparent in the daily reports of suicides, murders and elopements of Hindu women. In each such case the rigidity of the marriage institution is responsible for the result. The Bill is intended to provide for Hindus the same facilities to dissolve marriages as exist in the case of Parsis, Christians and Mahomedans.

AGRICULTURAL UPLIFT IN BARODA

BARODA, April 21.

With a view to helping the agriculturists in taking to modern methods of cultivation, the Agriculture Department is arranging tours of itinerant carts in various parts of the State from time to time to teach them the latest methods of farming and the uses of modern implements.

Such carts will tour eight villages in Amreli district, seven villages in Mahsana district, ten villages in Baroda district, and nine villages in Navsari district.—United Press.

RELIEF TO THE POLICE

Recruiting Prosecutors From Bar

MADRAS, April 20.

The Madras Government have, it is understood, decided upon the recruitment of prosecuting officers from the Bar. These officers will be given the designation of Assistant Public Prosecutors. Consequently, the present Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors will be reverted to their previous appointments in the Police Department. It is learnt that the Government are also considering the feasibility of trying the new scheme in Malabar and four other districts.—United Press.

Protest Against Jaipur Firing

Under the Presidentship of Maulana Bashiruddin Sahib Madrasi a public meeting of Bombay Muslims was held at Chhota Qabarstan on Sunday last. The speakers Mr. Rabilay, Maulanas Ahmed Raza Khan and M. B. Kagalia and Bokari condemned the firing by the Jaipur authorities and stressed the necessity of presenting a united front to the Ruler of the State and striving to establish responsible Governments in place of autocracy of Princes.

Several resolutions were passed at the meeting, one of them expressed horror at the firing by the Jaipur Government on the unarmed and innocent Muslims. The second one expressed sympathy with the victims, their relatives and Mahajrin and demanded impartial and independent tribunal to enquire into the cause which led to firing and consequent loss of lives.

DRIVER'S FATAL FALL OUT OF TRAIN

SECUNDERABAD, April 19.

A tragic accident occurred on the N. S. Railway near Secunderabad yesterday when C. D. Studden (52) the driver of the 2 Down passenger proceeding to Bezwada from Secunderabad, fell out of the engine and sustained serious injuries to the head. He died on the way to the Lalaguda Railway Hospital.

It appears that the train was approaching the Lalaguda bridge when Studden looked out to see if the clear line signal was given when somehow he is believed to have slipped and fallen out.

The deceased leaves behind his widow, three daughters and four sons.

Studden's funeral took place this morning with full Military honours. The deceased had been in service in the Great War.

Sentenced for the Theft of Postcards

Mr. E. G. Barter, the Judge of the Resident's Court disposed off the appeals preferred by Rajlingham, a Postal peon and of S. A. Subedar, a Postal clerk who were recently convicted by the Sessions Judge, Secunderabad on charges under Sec. 52 of the Indian Post Office Act. They were charged in respect of the theft of post-cards while in transmission. Subedar was sentenced to six months R. I. and Rajlingham to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

After hearing arguments on both sides Mr. Barter dismissed both the appeals and confirmed the convictions and sentences.

MATUNGA PREMIER SCHOOL

A drama named 'Rajadhiraj' was staged by Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali on Thursday, 20th April 1939, at Baliwala Theatre, Tardeo, at 9 p.m., in the aid of Matunga Premier School.

In the middle of the drama, a gathering of the School was held under the presidentship of Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, L. M. and S., the Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, when the report of the progress of the School was read.

Mr. N. V. Desai, principal of the School read the report of the School, which showed that there were seven hundred students in the School. The School was recognised by the Municipal Schools' Committee as well as by the Educational Department. The School was well equipped with the laboratory and the library. Physical instruction is compulsory. Students were also sent for Drawing Examination. Special instruction in Ras, Garba, Sewing, Knitting, was given to the girl-students. Efficient lady teachers were engaged to impart the instruction in various subjects. Debating society, Manuscript Magazines, Cricket and indoor games also have their places in the School activities.

The president, Dr. Vora said that this institution was really doing a great service to the public of Matunga. The promoters of the School had a good deal of teaching experience and were taking the greatest possible pains to make that institution an ideal one. The suburb of Matunga was rapidly increasing and the number of the School met the need of the locality. The parents got very little time to look after the Education of their children and hence a good institution like the Matunga Premier School did a great service to the residents of Matunga.

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari and Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri also appealed to the public to help the institution.

KAUNAS, April 21.—A Lithuanian trade delegation leaves for Berlin on Sunday.

Time Opportune To Demand Purna Swaraj

Be Ready For Sacrifices In Freedom's Cause

Bose Appeals To Press To Withhold Comments

"Corporation Bill, Crime Against Democracy"

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A stirring appeal for national unity was made by Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose, while addressing a huge public meeting, this evening, at Shraddhanand Park, on the "Present Political Situation in the Country".

Mr. Bose reiterated his view that the present time was opportune to take an offensive in demanding "Purna Swaraj" at once. For the sake of the common fight against British Imperialism, he urged that "WE SHOULD SINK ALL OUR PETTY DIFFERENCES AND CLOSE UP OUR RANKS."

Exhorting the audience to get ready for the coming fight Mr. Bose said: "I desire to make a fervent appeal to you to get ready for further sacrifices and suffering in the cause of India's freedom. We must stem the rot that has set in. We must stop the drift towards constitutionalism. We must renew our national struggle in the near future. Get ready and prepare the Nation for the coming struggle."

BE PATIENT

Referring to Press speculations on the Bose-Gandhiji correspondence and comments based on inaccurate reports, Mr. Bose appealed to the Press to exercise patience.

"In a few days' time when I meet Gandhiji the situation will be clarified, and we shall know exatly where we stand. It will then be time for the Press to make comments as they like."

NO PROVINCIAL ISSUE

Referring to the impending session of the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta, he had requested the Bengal Congressmen to show all courtesy and hospitality to all those friends who will come from different provinces to Calcutta, regardless of their political views. He reminded the audience that the present controversy contained no provincial issue. Differences that arose at the time of the presidential election or at Tripuri were of All-India character.

"Please don't forget for one moment, whether we have a majority in the A. I. C. C. and among the delegates or not, we have very large support from other provinces". He asked the audience to think in terms of All-India nationalism

VIRTUAL UNANIMITY

Referring to unity in Bengal Congress, Mr. Bose expressed gratification that there was virtual unanimity of public opinion on Congress affairs. But he would not be content with anything less than the entire unanimity.

He declared: "I am prepared and I wholeheartedly desire to work with all anti-Imperialist elements which have, for their goal, the political and economic emancipation of India. We have to build up the broadest anti-Imperialist front under the banner of the Congress."

CORPORATION BILL

Adverting to the Calcutta Corporation Bill, Mr. Bose observed that the law-making efforts of the Huq Cabinet constitute a crime against democracy and progress. "The country must adopt," he said, "suitable tactics, constitutional and extra-constitutional, to fight the measure."

If the bill was unfortunately passed into law, Mr. Bose wanted the approval of the audience, in the event of the Congress deciding to withdraw as a party from the Corporation. He also wanted the approval of measures like Satyagraha, in case this course was decided upon.—United Press.

LEADERS SEE SUBHAS BOSE

Advice On Bengal's Problems Sought

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A number of prominent members of the Bengal Assembly including Dr. Shyamprosad Mukherjee, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Santosh Basu, Mr Bankim Mukherjee and Mr. N. Duttamajumdar met Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to-day when it is believed they sought Mr. Bose's advice in cannection with various important problems facing the province at the present moment and including the Ministerial crisis.

Other callers at Mr. Bose's house included Mr. A. K. M. Zakeriah, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Satis Das Gupta and Miss Agatha Harison.—United Press.

Japanese Demand For Ban On Chinese Nationalist Flag

SHANGHAI, April 22.

The Japanese have made formal representations to the Shanghai Municipal Council, demanding a ban on the display of the Chinese Nationalist flag in the areas in the Council's jurisdiction. The Japanese also demand the complete suppression of all manifestations connected with the Chinese national spiritual mobilisation movement.—Reuter's Special.

Big Chinese Victory

70 Important Towns Recaptured?

Strategic Chinese Move To Deliver 'Serious Blow"

CHUNGKING, April 22.

During the past 20 days, the Chinese have recaptured over 70 important towns, many of which are of the greatest strategic value, according to a Chinese military spokesman, who declared that the recent operations have increased Chinese optimism. Nevertheless, the moment for a general offensive has not yet arrived.

The Chinese objective is to utilise the mountainous regions to draw the Japanese forces, particularly the main body of their army, to the positions where their superior equipment would be ineffective, and then the Chinese armies would deliver a "serious blow."—Reuter.

CHINESE PAY DEARLY FOR OFFENSIVE?

Heavy Losses: Attempts To Recapture Key Points Frustrated

TOKIO, April 22.

The Japanese claim that 10,000 Chinese have been killed since the Chinese April offensive began, and say that the offensive has been completely shattered on all attempts, and that all attempts to recapture key points frustrated.

Official and private circles are greatly irritated by reports that Britain is not only seeking rapprochement with the Soviet but also intends to extend the democratic front to the Far East, says the "Kokumin Shimbun".

Renewed charges that Britain has persistently backed the Chinese Government is made in this and other papers.

The "Miyako Shimbun" even declares: "There are grave grounds for believing that the two Powers may see each other engaged in a conflict.—Reuter.

JAPANESE-AFGHAN AMITY

Emperor's Gift For Retiring Minister

TOKYO, April 21.

The Emperor has presented Habibullah Khantarzi, the retiring Afghan Minister, with First Class Order of Sacred Treasure, in recognition of his services for the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Afghanistan. —Reuter.

CHINA NEEDS MEDICAL MATERIALS

Jawaharlal Appeals To Manufacturers

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informs the public that he has received a communication from the China Defence League, Hong Kong seeking medical supplies from India, like bandage rolls and cloth, triangular bandages wrappers, guaze, absorbent and non-absorbent cotton plaster, Paris Talcum, powder, safety pins, etc

Pandit Nehru hopes that the Indian manufacturers of these articles will be able to supply them to some extent free and the rest at their cost price He will be grateful if they communicate immediately with the Secretaries of the Congress China Committee in Bombay.—United Press.

Nominations For Election Of Bishop Of London

LONDON, April 22.

His Majesty has nominated Right Reverend Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Lord Bishop of Chester for election by Dean Chapter as the Bishop of London in the place of Rt. Rev. Winnington Ingram, who is shortly retiring.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKERS RESUMING WORK

LONDON.—The Siemen's strikers have decided to resume work on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

Silver King Golf

MOORPARK, April 21.

Padgham of Sunridge Park and R. Burton of Sale tied for the first place in the Silver King Golf Tournament with an aggregate of 285.

There will be a replay tomorrow over 36 holes.—Reuter.

NEW LT.-GENERAL OF ALBANIA

ROME, April 22.

A royal decree announces the appointment of M. Francesco Jiromoni, a former Minister as Lieutenant-General of Albania.—Reuter.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

BURGOS.—It is announced that Victory celebrations in Madrid will be held on May 14 and 15. General Franco will be present on the latter date.—Reuter's Special.

A. I. C. C. Pandal To Accommodate 6,000 Visitors

Separate Lodging Arrangements

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The A.I.C.C. pandal at Wellington Square, which is now nearing completion, will have a magnificent gateway designed on Oriental Lines, bereft of all emblems that arouse communal susceptibilities. The Pandal will have an accommodation for 6,000 people.

So far about 200 tickets for the meeting have been booked.

As regards arrangements for lodging, the A.I.C.C. and Working Committee members, it is learnt that the A.I.C.C. members will be lodged at the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, while the Working Committee members and Congress Ministers will be accommodated in different private quarters.—A.P.

Tense Atmosphere In Punjab Assembly

FIVE NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS AGAINST PREMIER AND MINISTERS

Confidence Motion As Counter-Blast Carried: Oppositionists Walk-Out: House Adjourns After 3-Hour Debate

LAHORE, April 22.

Five motions of no-confidence against the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Chaudhri, Sir Chhoturam, Mr. Manohar Lal, Major Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana and Sir Sunder Singh Majithia were admitted to-day by the Punjab Assembly amidst cheers from the Opposition.

The motion of no-confidence against the Premier was tabled by Mian Nur Ullah who had seceded from the Unionist Party, Chaudhri Kartarsingh tabled against Mr. Manoharlal, Finance Minister, Sardar Sampuran Singh against Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Sardar Kapur Singh against Major Khizar Hyat Khan and Dewan Chaman Lal against Chaudri Sir Chhoturam.

The Speaker suggested that all these motions against the Ministers including the Premier should be discussed together and voted separately.

Opposition raised an objection to the suggestion of the Speaker and favoured discussion on all the six motions separately.

At this stage on the Premier's motion, the House was adjourned till Monday when the debate on the motion will be resumed.—

WALK-OUT

When Mr. Karmat Ali rose at 3-45 p.m. to move his motion of confidence in the Ministers, Dewan Chamanlal, Deputy Leader of the Opposition Party, announced that as a protest his Party will not take part in the discussion of the motion of confidence.

Thereupon all the Opposition members walked out except Chaudhry Mohd. Hussain whose no-confidence motion against the Education Minister appears next on the agenda.

Opposition raised an objection to the suggestion of the Speaker and favoured discussion on all the six motions separately.

The Whips of both the parties have been busy calling to Lahore the absentee members of their respective parties and canvassing support.—

CONFIDENCE MOTION CARRIED

The motion of Sheikh Karamat Ali (Unionist) expressing confidence in the Ministry was carried by 107 votes to nil.

WALK-IN

Immediately after announcement of the result, the Opposition Party walked into the House.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Chaudhri Mohammed Hussain, (Congress) moved his no-confidence motion against the Education Minister, Hon. Mian Abdul Haye.

DEBATE FOR THREE HOURS

The debate on the no-confidence motion against the Education Minister lasted three hours. Two members including the mover spoke for the motion while one member of the Ministerial Party opposed it.

BENGAL CABINET'S PROBLEM YET UNSOLVED

CALCUTTA, April 21.

It is understood that the Bengal Cabinet has not been able to come to any final decision as regards the Municipal Amendment Bill issue. The consideration of the Bill has, therefore, been postponed till the Assembly meets again on May 1 after holidays in connection with the Water Hyacinth Week.

The settlement is expected to be arrived at in the meantime

"ARE SARDAR'S NOMINEES STATE SUBJECTS"

Approach Federal Court For Answer, Says Satyamurti

MADRAS, April 22.

A hint that probably the Federal Chief Justice might be appealed to over the Rajkot debacle, to decide whether the nominees of Sardar Patel are State subjects or not, was thrown by Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central), and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in the course of an interview to the "United Press". to-day. Mr. Satyamurti arrived here this evening from Bombay.

NOT LIKELY

He denied that Mahatma Gandhi was likely to resume his fast, in order to resolve the present impasse. He said that he did not think that Gandhiji would resort to that step. He declared" There is no reason for it. The whole question is now practically in the hands of the Viceroy and Sir Maurice Gwyer. The question whether the nominees of Sardar Patel are State subjects of Rajkot or not, is a matter of law and fact, and that can be decided finally by the Federal Chief Justice."—United Press.

GANDHIJI AND VIRAWALA MEET

RAJKOT, April 22.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Shrimati Kasturba and his Secretary, Mr. Pyarelal, left for Mr. Virawalla's bungalow at 5-20 p.m. Gandhiji and party were led by Mr. Harilal Udani, Secretary of the State Council, who made his appearance at Anand Kunj thrice to-day.

The object of the meeting, it is understood, is to discuss the question of nomination to the Reforms Committee and the rejection of members of the Committee. —United Press.

Discussions A Guarded Secret

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 22.

Pursuant to Resident Gibson's instructions Mr Virawala had over two hours' talks with Gandhiji at Virawala's residence, with evening prayers and 20 minutes' interlude.

It is understood that the talks centred round solving the Rajkot tangle, and the inauguration of the Reforms Committee.

Gandhiji will consult the Parishad workers to morrow in light of the discussions between Virawala and Gandhi in their interview which remains a close secret.

STOP PRESS

HUGE GOLD SHIPMENTS TO U.S.

LONDON, April 22.

Large gold shipments to U.S. are taking place. Nearly £20,000,000 left English ports yesterday, bound for New York, one liner carrying £9,000,000. Further big shipments are expected to-day and in early part of next week.—B.O.W.

Replies To German Enquiry On Fear Of Aggression

Netherlands' 'No': Lithuania Refers To Treaty Of March 22: Switzerland Insists On Respect For Neutrality

KAUNAS, April 22.

Lithuania in reply to a questionnaire whether she fears aggression from the Reich refers to the Lithuanian-German Treaty of March 22 regarding cession of Memel in which Germany shouldered the obligation never to resort or support force against Lithuania.

REPLY OF NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE.—In their reply the Government state that they do not consider that the Netherlands is threatened by Germany.

REPLY OF SWITZERLAND

BERNE.—The Swiss Government has replied to the two questions by Germany regarding President Roosevelt's peace appeal. The reply states that the Federal Council had not been notified of President Roosevelt's intention to send peace appeals to the German and Italian Governments, and, secondly, the Council is confident there will be respect for Swiss neutrality, which the Confederation will defend with its army and which Germany and other States have emphatically recognised.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Germany's Discussion With Foreign Governments

BERLIN, April 22.

It is now admitted that Germany discussed President Roosevelt's message with a number of Foreign Governments. This was revealed in a statement exclusively to the foreign Press which has so far not been made available to German newspapers.

BRITAIN NOT APPROACHED

LONDON.—It is stated, authoritatively that the British Government is not among the foreign Governments approached by Germany.—Reuter's Special.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEFENCE

France Provides For Credits Of Nearly 20 Million Sterling

PARIS, April 22.

Further decrees were promulgated to-day authorising credits totalling nearly 20 million sterling for National Defence.—Reuter's Special.

5 KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

PARIS, April 22.

The wreckage of a French military aeroplane has been found near Beauvais aerodrome. It is believed the machine crashed during the night. Five persons are stated to have been killed.—Reuter.

NINE MORE AIRMEN KILLED

PARIS.—Nine more airmen were killed in a collision between two bombing 'planes when the machines were about to land at Tours.—Reuter's Special.

SIX KILLED IN AIR CRASH

RABAT, April 22.

Six airmen were killed in a military 'plane crash in French Morocco.—Reuter's Special.

Amateur Athletics In London

LONDON, April 22.

At White City, in the Amateur Athletic Association's Championships, the seven-mile walking contest was won by H. Churcher of the Belgrave Harriers, who recorded 52 minutes 37 seconds.

In the 10-mile running contest, J. Chapelle of Belgium won in 51 minutes 56 seconds.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER AT BERLIN

BERLIN.—The Hungarian Premier and the Foreign Minister are expected to visit Berlin at the end of the month.—Reuter's Special.

BURMA RIOTING INQUIRY

"Guardian" Criticises Committee's Report

LONDON, April 22.

The riots in Burma last year gave opponents of Colonial Self-Government a chance to say "I told you so" says the "Manchester Guardian".

Now the cost has to be considered and blame distributed. The cost of reconstruction will be a heavy burden. The responsibility is harder to assess and the final report of the Committee of Enquiry contains half truths as well as truths There will be little quarrel with the general conclusions. Some action to remedy affairs, including restraints on the Press and a larger police force is hard to avoid, but some sentences in the report are unconvincing.

Burma's economic and racial difficulties are far from being the creation of agitators as the report itself agrees, in another instance, when it suggests that it should be ascertained, whether economic problems exist, to which the presence in Burma of a great and active population of Indian British subjects is supposed to give rise.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

LONDON, April 21.

The twenty-year-old Estonian, Paul Keres, youngest competitor, repeated his success of 1937 and won the Margate International Chess Tournament with seven and half points. Capablanca (Cuba) and Flohr (Czechoslovakia) were joint second with six and half points.—Reuter.

CLYDE WINS SCOTTISH CUP

LONDON, April 22.

At Hampden Park, Glasgow, before a crowd of 100,000 Clyde won the Scottish cup for the first time, beating Motherwell, four/nil in the final which was played in cool and sunny weather.—Reuter.

Padgham Wins S. K. Golf Tournament

LONDON, April 22.

At Moor Park, Padgham won the Silver King Golf Tournament, Burton retiring at 33rd hole, when Padgham was nine strokes ahead. Padgham led by seven strokes at the end of the morning round, for which the respective scores were 74 and 81.—Reuter.

Herman Finck Dead

LONDON, April 21.

The death has occurred of the composer Herman Finck.—Reuter.

Gafencu In London

Tug-of-War Between Peace Powers And Axis Nations For Balkans

LONDON, April 22.

THE arrival of M. Gafencu in London to-day marks another important stage in political activity in Europe, which has so clearly intensified in all directions among all major powers.

M. Gafencu, whose coming coincides with the departure of a British trade mission to his country under Sir Fredrick Leith-ross, occupies a somewhat unique position at present. He has seen Herr Hitler and Col. Beck and has also conferred with members of the Turkish and Belgian Governments in the space of a few weeks.

The situation in the Balkans, incidentally a matter of vital concern to Rumania, has now become the topic of the moment and the Press is devoting columns to it.

While the position with regard to Yugoslavia is not completely clear, correspondents are almost unanimous in affirming that both ends of the Rome-Berlin Axis are now busily working to offset the Anglo-French efforts to create an anti-aggression front.

"The Times" in an editorial dealing with current diplomatic action is very outspoken and shows the unwavering firmness of responsible British opinion to events.

Pointing to to-day's British and Rumanian journeys "The Times" says that the political and economic problems of south-eastern countries cannot be treated as apart. If their political independence were undermined they would soon find themselves compelled to accept monopolistic foreign control of their economic resources and development. Nor could they hope long to preserve real independence politically, if they are driven by circumstances to mortgage their economic future exclusively to a foreign power.

Dealing with President Roosevelt's message to the dictators "The Times" asks if those, who harp upon their needs and grievances reject this approach, what alternative can they offer and adds "hitherto there has been no hint of any except further attempt to impose demands by force or threat of force."—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS GOING SATISFACTORILY

MOSCOW, April 21.

M. Maisky arrived this afternoon and reported to the Government on the position taken up by the British Government in the pending negotiations.

Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador, made another call on M. Litvinoff.

It is understood that the Anglo-Soviet conversations are proceeding satisfactorily though nothing has been divulged on either side.—Reuter.

GERMANY SOUNDS SMALLER NATIONS

BERLIN, April 21.

Official quarters do not deny directly the reports that Germany is sounding small powers whether they feel threatened. There is good reason to believe that some such soundings are proceeding in an unofficial way through diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

HUNGARO-YUGOSLAVIAN PACT• MOVE

BUDAPEST, April 21.

Well-informed circles here believe that Hungary will be prepared to enter a non-aggression pact with Yugoslavia but will probably make three stipulations.

Firstly, special tariff for Hungarian traffic through Yugoslavia to Italy and the Balkans.

Secondly, concessions in treatment to the Hungarian minorities in Yugoslavia.

Thirdly, Yugoslavia to use her good offices in regard to similar treatment for the Hungarian minorities in Rumania.—Reuter.

SECURITY OF EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Talks Between England France And Turkey Successful

PARIS, April 22.

It is learned in well-informed circles that the conversations between Britain, France and Turkey to establish a system of security in the eastern Mediterranean is on the point of being successfully concluded.—Reuter.

SLOVAKIAN PROTEST TO HUNGARY

BRATISLAVA, April 21.

Slovakia has officially protested to Hungary against the alleged frontier violations.—Reuter.

Racial Law For Pastors

BERLIN, April 22.

The revised diciplinary laws imposed upon the Evangelical Church place pastors on the same footing as civil servants. They are thus subject to the Nuremberg racial laws.—Reuter.

ITALO-JUGOSLAVIAN RELATIONS

ROME, April 21.

The two-day conference between M. Markovitch and Count Ciano beginning at Venice tomorrow will doubtless prove another of Italy's recent determined efforts to buttress her political, strategic and economic position.

Apart from the desire to convince Jugoslavia thoroughly of her benevolence she is anxious that political divisions in Jogoslavia shall not afford a pretext for anyone to step in with an offer of "protection" and she may not have solely Britain and France in her mind in this connection.

Strategically Italy is anxious about the Adriatic and has been closely examining the divergent claims of Belgrade and Zagreb (the Croatian capital) to the whole of the Dalmatian coast.

On the economic side it is reported that Yugoslavia would be glad of Italian trade credit, and if a satisfactory agreement is concluded it is likely that Yugoslavia will be granted a free zone in the port of Trieste.—Reuter.

STATE TO TAKE UP ARMAMENT

Reynaud's Appeal To France For Greater Sacrifices

PARIS, April 21.

In a broadcast to the nation, M. Reynaud asked French men and women for "further sacrifices in order to meet new facts. We all realised recently the greatness of the role played by France. If France disappeared what could England do and what could even great America do? The fable of our withdrawal into our empire has vanished and it only remains to restore the balance of power in Europe".

M. Reynaud stated that Government had provisionally decided to increase the normal working week to 45 hours and every facility would be given for overtime.

He also announced that the decree approved to-day contains measures to deal with profits in armaments firms. In accordance with a sliding scale the state would take up to 58 and 100 percent of such profits.—Reuter.

The cabinet also decided interalia to introduce an armaments tax of one per cent. on transactions and approved measures for reductions in national expenditure including public works and Roads.

The decrees which effect far-reaching changes in every branch of France's economic life will be published officially to-morrow. Their object is to meet the demands on the treasury caused by the recent defence measures which are unofficially estimated at 17 milliards of francs.—Reuter.

"HOTCHPOTCH OF NONSENSE AND PLATITUDES"

BERLIN: April 22.

Dr. Goebbels in his weekly article in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" describes Lord Halifax's speech in the House of Lords this week as "A HOTCHPOTCH OF NONSENSE AND PLATITUDES."

Dr. Goebbels declares that Lord Halifax's words "MAKE IT MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT FOR A CRITICAL OBSERVER TO UNDERSTAND AND BELIEVE BRITAIN'S POLICY."

He adds that the speech contained all the political arguments of the "BRITISH WAR PARTY."

President Roosevelt blew the same trumpet when he sent his appeal to the Fuehrer and the Duce.

Lamenting the fact that Britain has a different concept of justice from Germany's Dr. Goebbels scorns Lord Halifax's assurance that Britain is not pursuing an encirclement policy and asks how long shall Germany and Italy wait until "THE DEAD MACHINERY OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY CAUSES CONSEQUENCES FROM THE PRESENT CONDITION OF EUROPE."—Reuter.

OTTAWA April 21.—The mystery of the alleged submarine off the Canadian coast is solved by a statement of the Defence Minister Mr. MacKenzie that an investigation showed that the vessel sighted was not a submarine but a fishing boat.

GERMAN 'PLANES FORCED TO LAND

Flying Over Dutch Military Position

THE HAGUE, April 21.

The authorities are investigating three reported cases of German military 'planes flying over Dutch military positions in the past few days.

It is understood that Dutch military 'planes forced three machines concerned to land on Dutch aerodromes.—Reuter.

DUTCH GOVT'S REPLY TO HITLER

Tension May Lead To War

LONDON: April 22.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Hague correspondent reports that the Dutch Government have answered Herr Hitler's question as to whether it regarded Germany's attitude as threatening.

The Government hitherto have refused to give the text of the answer, but it is understood to indicate that, although it sees no direct threat from Germany, it is all the same feared that the continuance of the present tension may lead to the danger of war in the future.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE

BERLIN, April 22.

Greater Germany had an adverse balance of trade in March of nearly 24 million marks or nearly two millions sterling despite the increase in volume of trade.

Imports in March totalled over 5-04 million marks or over 32 million more than February while exports amounted to 480 million marks which is 70 million more than February.

War materials were chiefly responsible for the increased imports. While exports to British India increased by nearly six million marks they decreased to South Africa by two million marks.—Reuter.

DRASTIC REDUCTION IN IMPORTS

WELLINGTON, April 22.

Drastic reductions of imports, covering practically the whole range of tariff schedule were announced by Finance Minister Nash, who stated there would be complete prohibition of certain articles including wireless sets, tobaccos, assembled motor-cars, many classes of foodstuffs and hardware.

Mr. Nash added that in applying the reductions the maximum preference would be given to manufactures from the United Kingdom.

LEADING RUSSIAN SCIENTIST DEAD

MOSCOW, April 21.

The death has occurred of M. Ivan Gubkin, a leading scientist.—Reuter.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY DEAD

LONDON, April 21.

The death has occurred of Sir William Mitchell Ramsay.—Reuter.

(Sir William Ramsay was a professor of Classical Arts at Oxford and various other Universities. He had travelled extensively over Europe and Assia and written a large number of standard works of historical and archeological nature.)

SEVA DALS FOR INDIAN STATES

Economic Conditions In Palestine

Steady Improvement Reported

LONDON, April 21.

Official statistics of economic conditions in Palestine now available for study in London show that despite continued state of political unsettlement this year will be one of marked progress in many kinds of activity.

One outstanding fact is that citrus industry is assured of record year. Already some weeks before season closes export figures are 20 per cent higher than total for many previous years. Railway and road transport have inevitably been adversely affected by disturbed situation but general trade this year is showing real improvement on previous months and imports are again over £1,000,000 market having climbed to level of first months of 1938.

Cargo loaded in Palestine ports in 1938 was greater than in any previous year and tonnage of shipping entered and cleared was surpassed only in 1935.

Level of oil exports by means of I. P. C. Pipeline was maintained notwithstanding occasional attempts at sabotage.

Potash exports from the Dead Sea working totalled £285,000 for 1938 increase of over 60 per cent. on previous year. This was especially striking in view of attacks of bandits on potash convoys.

Consumption of electric power last year reached new high level totalling 78,713,000 kilowatt hours compared with 76,998,000 in 1937.

It is estimated electric power is at present available to considerably over half the population of the country.

Postal revenue was at over half a million pounds and sales of stamps touched new high levels dash another index of business activity. No less than 46 tons of incoming and 37 tons of outgoing airmail was handled by post office during 1938. That these figures of trade activity do represent real advance in prosperity and well-being of Palestinians themselves is proved by others. There was further increase in telephone the number of which in use has doubled since 1934. More than 1000 new wireless licenses were taken out last month—a figure which has only been paralleled once since inception of station three years ago.

Final and most significant fact—the rate of natural increase of population for Palestine in 1938 at 24.87 per thousand was highest recorded in any year except 1936. Infant mortality rate was lowest ever recorded.—Reuter.

INDIA AND BURMA AMENDMENT BILL

LONDON, April 20.

The India and Burma Amendment Bill comes up for second reading in the House of Lords on April 25.—Reuter.

Art Treasures From 'Paris'

LE HAVRE, April 20.

The liner "Champlain" sailed for New York carrying art treasures and passengers from the liner "Paris," including Mrs. Lindbergh and her two children.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 22.—"Although our air force is young it is second to none" declared Captain H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air, speaking at Liverpool to-day.

Mahatma To Discuss Scheme With Workers

Frontier Model As Basis Of Organisation

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

Replying to letters of several workers of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Cambay on the question of combating gundaism in various States, Gandhiji is understood to have advised them to work in States very peacefully.

There are reasons to believe that Gandhiji has prepared an important scheme to start Seva Dals in every State on the lines of Khudai Khidmatgars.

It is learnt that Gandhiji will call a conference of various States' workers of Kathiawar and Gujarat to discuss the scheme before implementing it.

PEASANTS RESIST INAMDAR'S CLAIM

Nikol Villagers Proclaim Complete Boycott

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

The satyagraha campaign of Nikol village peasants against the inamdar's claims for fruit trees took concrete shape at a mass meeting where about 800 men and women pledged themselves to resist the inamdars' claims. Complete boycott of the inamdar has been proclaimed.

Five chokidars of the Inamdar have resigned and taken the pledge. A feeling of determination prevails. There is complete calm and scrupulous observance of non-violence is enforced.

Talcher Ruler Violated Undertaking

GANDHIJI ON PACT BETWEEN POLITICAL AGENT AND RULER

Writing under the caption "The Tragedy of Talcher" Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan" gives the terms of the pact concluded on March 21 between Major Hennessey, Assistant Political Agent, Orissa States North, and Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab on behalf of the States subjects adding that the delay in fulfilling the terms of the pact is not only dangerous but criminal.

Mahatma Gandhi recalls how twenty to twentyfive thousand refugees of Talcher State are living under great difficulties in the forests of Angul in British Orissa and relies upon these figures because they are vouched for by Thakkur Bapa and Shri Harikrishna Mehtab.

Continuing Gandhiji says:—

Only a few days ago it was announced in the Press that a settlement had been arrived at and that the refugees were about to return to their homes. This news was immediately contradicted and it was stated that the Raja of Talcher had refused to honour the pact entered into by Major Hennessey, Assistant Political Agent for Orissa States North.

This was the pact signed on 21st March last:

"1. Reduction of the Miscellaneous Cess from 5 as. to 3 as. per rupee of rent, and an undertaking that after the settlement to be started about next November, the combined rent and cesses will not be higher than the Angul rent and cesses with the same classes of land.

2. The abolition of Monopolies on the necessaries of life except hides, skins, horns, ganja, opium, bhang and liquors.

3. State administrative machinery should not be used for enforcing fines, etc., levied by Ecclesiastical Courts and Panchayats.

4. Compulsory labour (bethi) should be abolished except when necessary for public purpose and then on payment of wages at ordinary rates.

5. The abolition of special taxes (poll tax) on industrial castes.

6. There should be no victimization of refugees on their return to the States.

7. Constitutional Reforms enabling the people to participate in the administration through their representatives will be introduced as soon as the schemes are approved by the Political Department

8. There shall be no interference with freedom of speech and meeting provided that there is nothing subversive or disloyal to the Ruler or his administration in those speeches or meetings.

9. People should be allowed to kill wild animals in the State on their own property without any penalties or fees."

There were present at the time Major Hennessey, F. R. S. A., I. A., Bar-at-Law, Major Gregory of the Military Intelligence Department, Shri Harikrishna Mehtab, Adjutant Woods of the Salvation Army, and the Revenue Commissioner representing the Orissa Government.

Major Hennessey, I understand from Thakkar Bapa, was quite confident that he had the authority of the Raja of Talcher to sign the pact. How the Raja can now refuse to endorse it is difficult to understand.

But the mystery deepens when one recalls the terms of the sanad under which the Raja holds Talcher. Here are the relevant clauses of the sanad issued to the small Orissa States by the present Viceroy on 26th February 1937:

"3. That you shall do your utmost to suppress crime of all kinds in your State.

4. That you shall administer justice fairly and impartially to all alike.

5. That you shall recognize and maintain the rights of all your people and on no account oppress, or suffer them in any way to be oppressed, and that, in particular, you shall charge yourself personally with the welfare of the aboriginal population of your State.

6. That you shall act in accordance with such advice as may be given to you by the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States, or such other Political officer as may be vested with authority in this behalf by H. E. the Viceroy."

Under clause 6 of the sanad the Raja is bound to act in accordance with such advice as may be given to him "by the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States, or such other Political Officer as may be vested with authority in this behalf by H. E. the Viceroy."

The Raja has therefore no option but to carry out the wishes of the Assistant Political Agent. The question is, why is there all this delay in carrying out the pact? The interests of over 20,000 refugees living on sparse food and practically without shelter are at stake. Delay is not dangerous; it is criminal.

STRIKE THREAT IN DALMIANAGAR

Alleged Breach Of Agreement By Management

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 21.

Dalmianagar may again be the scene of a labour strike. A threat to this effect was held out at a mass meeting of workers the other day.

Labour Union workers allege that the management were violating the terms of settlement by which the previous strike was called off.

A meeting of the workers of Congress Kisan Department will be held at Brindaban on May 5 under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Bihar is shortly to have an Agricultural College in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Agricultural Conference convened by Dr. Mahmud on May 1, 1938. An Agricultural Committee was formed for examining schemes and suggestions of the Conference. Now on the recommendations of the Committee, Government have appointed a Committee for advising Government in the matter.

Why Cancel National Holidays?

FATEHGARH, April 18.

The alleged cancellation by the Chairman of the Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh Municipal Board of a couple of "National Holidays" falling in this month which were sanctioned by the Education Committee of Board, has raised a storm of protest against the Chairman.

Some of the members of the Board have lodged their protest against this action and have sent this protest to the Chairman for being placed in the subsequent meeting of the Board.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 4, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 2, 1358
Parsi: Avan 20, 1308
Hightide: 1-44 14-38
Lowtide: 7-50 20-34
Sunrise: 6h 17m
Sunset: 6h 58m

Monday, April 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, April 25.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

"Sankarajayanthi" will be celebrated by the Asthika Samaj to-morrow (Monday) in the Samaj Hall from 6 to 9-30 a.m. and 7 to 10 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

A meeting of the Jamat will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B. T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samuel Street.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

The office of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Sangh has been removed to Balashankar Estate, Vincent Road, next to the Broadway Talkies, Dadar. Except on Sunday and holidays the office hours of the Board will be from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School, when Mr. Piloo Patel and Mr. Jal Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Ideals of the University".

MR. KHER FOR KURLA

The Hon. Mr. Kher will perform the opening ceremony of the 9th annual function of the Free Mahananda School and Vachanalaya to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Shivaji Chauak, Kurla. He will also distribute the prizes to the successful students of the school.

GIRLS' ENGLISH SCHOOL

The seventh annual social gathering of the S. S. Mandal's Girls' English School, conducted by the Stree Shikshan Mandal will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the "Sant Tukaram Theatre" Kalyan when the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly will preside.

SANGIT-KIRTAN ON "RUSTAM-SHORAB"

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Vedmurti Raval Changalal Shivshanker of Kathiawad will give a public Kirtan in Gujarati based on Shah Nameh Episode of "Rustam and Shorab" with Hindustani Songs and music to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Jivanji Mody Hall (K. R. Cama Institute) Apollo Street, Fort.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL GATHERING

The social gathering of the Jogeshwari English School will be held to-day (Sunday) morning at Saraswati Baug, when Mr. V. L. Mehta will preside and distribute the prizes, and Mr. S. G. Warty will inaugurate the proceedings. Students will play dramatic pieces in the evening at the Ismail College.

EDUCATIONAL FILM CONFERENCE

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Indian Motion Picture Congress write that the Bombay Government have directed Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector of Visual Instruction to represent the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, in the Educational Film Conference to be held on May 2, 1939, under the presidency of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Motion Picture Industry.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Going Places", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"Ride A Crooked Mile", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-15 7 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.

KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily a. 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

METRO—"Honolulu". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual

NEW EMPIRE—"Made for Each Other," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee day at 1-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m

PATHE—"Booloo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Keep Smiling" To-day only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

SILVER TALKIE—"Heel Sayal" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

Literacy Campaign Meetings

A meeting of the Hindi Volunteers of different Wards will be held to-day (Sunday) at the office of the Servants of India Society's Hall at 2 p.m.

IN CHUKIA STREET

A meeting of all the Kannada Organisers, Teachers and Volunteers of 'A' Ward will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Holi Chukla Street, Fort, to divide the Volunteers into different sections and to appoint Organisers to direct them in the future programme.

DHROL PRAJA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Shree Dhrol Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Swadeshi Market Hall, Kalbadevi, to protest against the attitude of Rajkumar Chandrasinhji, the younger brother of the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, towards Mahatmaji at Rajkot and to boycott his properties in Bombay.

After this meeting an ordinary general meeting of the Praja Mandal will be held at the same place

A NOVEL CYCLE RACE

25 mile Madison Cycle Race will be held by the Bharat Wheelers round the Oval to-day (Sunday) commencing at 6 a.m. (S.T.). Mr. Noormahommad M. Chinoy, President of the Bharat Wheelers will preside and distribute the prizes. Start and finish opposite the Raja Bai Tower on Mayo Road. Entry fee Rs. 2 per team to be forwarded to: J. R. Mody, Organising Secretary, Hormuzd Mansion, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

ANTI-WAR DAY IN 'F' WARD

In connection with the Anti-War Day there will be a public meeting under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the open maidan near Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway) when the Congress opposition to India's participation in any imperialist war will be reaffirmed. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi (M. L. A.) will preside and Sjt. M. R. Masani, Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami, Sjt. S. S. Bailiwala, Sjt. S. S. Mirajkar, Sjt. B. N. Mahesri, Dr. Adhikari and others will speak.

AT NAIGAUM

Under the auspices of Kannada section of Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, a public meeting will be held in connection with the Literacy Drive in the city of Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Municipal Chawls of Naigaum, Dadar.

AT DELISLE ROAD

A public meeting will be held at DeLisle Road Maidan at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside. Miss Godavari Gokhale, Mrs. Dange, Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar, Mirajkar and others will address the meeting.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori-Bunder Station, from 5 p.m., to 6 p.m., (S. T.).

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at Mangrol Mansions, Bora Bazargate Street, Fort.

MANDVI ENGLISH SCHOOL

The School Day celebration and the prize distribution ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at Naoroji Hill Gardens, Behind Chinch Bunder (P. O.), by Mr. M. M. Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Ashram Library Hall, at Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), in Marathi.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF SCOUTS

The annual gathering and prize distribution ceremony of the Sports of the Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts Association Dadar will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., at Kasarwadi Stables near Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road. Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji will preside and distribute the prizes.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY

The Bombay Geographical Association will conduct a Summer School of Geography for Geography teachers in the Chikitsak Samooha Shirolkar High School, Girgaon, Bombay, from to-morrow (Monday) to the 3rd of May. Mr. K. M. Munshi will declare the school open and deliver the inaugural address to-morrow (Monday) at 8-30 a.m.

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhaya, Prarthana and Bhajan Pt. Sriman Swami Gopalanandji will give a discourse at 6 p.m., to-day (Sunday) an open air meeting will be held at Chowpaty Sea Sands under the Kasari Om flag, when Pt. Brahmanand will speak on Idol worship.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Election of the 25 members of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at Congress House to-day (Sunday).

The time, fixed for voting is 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE

Under the auspices of the St. Anne's Konkani Sodality (Mangaloreans) a religious drama "Cross the Sign of Victory" will be enacted at St. Mary's English Teaching School premises, Mazagaon to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in aid of Archbishop's Charities. Rt. Rev. C. Ghezzi S.J. Vicar General will preside.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Election of the 25 members of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at Congress House. The hours of voting are 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sjt. R. G. Thakur will act as Polling Officer.

The following candidates have withdrawn their candidature: 1. Sjt. Dadasaheb Bhausaheb Mundhe. 2. Sjt. Krishnaji Moghaji Sagle. 3. Sjt. Madhavrao Bhaurao Ghuge. 4. Sjt. Savalaram R. Gadekar.

PROCESSION IN 'A' WARD

At the commencement of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Week, there will be a public procession in 'A' Ward today (Sunday) at 3-45 p.m. which will be started from the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Holi Chukla Street, Fort. After having a mass procession in different rontes like Bazargate Street, Police Court Lane, Maruti Lane, Bora Bazar Street, etc., it will join the main procession at Azad Maidan.

ALL-INDA ANTI-WAR DAY

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce.

In pursuance of the instructions of the Congress President, the B.P.C.C. has decided to observe to-day (Sunday) as the All-India Anti-War Day. A public meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Sjt. M. R. Masani, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar and other speakers will address.

NO GOLD SHIPMENT

BOMBAY, April 22.

During the week ending April 15, 1939, there was no shipment of gold from Bombay.—United Press.

Union Bank Branch For Kalbadevi

The Branch of the Union Bank which was declared open by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday evening, has also a vault with 2,500 lockers. The vault has a capacity of 9,000 lockers. It has been air conditioned throughout. Four strong rooms have been provided for storing silver and boxes containing valuables.

Special cabins are provided for ladies.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Acceptance of private code telegrams for Roumania is temporarily suspended.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Sleep and Dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public Debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m., when Mr. G. N. Nagarkar will move the proposition "Woman is the greatest enemy of man" and Mr. T. K. Menon will oppose it.

MARWARI-SAMMELAN

A public debate will be held under the auspices of the "Marwari-Debating-Society" to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the Marwari-Sammelan Pustakalaya Hall on the Resolution of Hon. Govind Ballabh Pant, passed in the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress is injurious to National Unity. Professor Indra Editor "Navrashtra" will preside.

"D" WARD CONGRESS COUNCIL

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in an appeal to the "D" Ward Electors says:

Six Socialists are among those standing for elections to the Council of the "D" Ward District Committee. They are: Sjt. Manek M. Gandhi, Sjt. N. L. Upadhyaya, Sjt. Batuk Desai, Sjt. H. Z. Gilani, Sjt. Kikubhai N. Desai and Sjt. A. D. Narde. We would appeal to Congressmen and women of Girgaum to vote for these six enthusiastic young Congress workers who have record of steady Congress work to their credit.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEW SONGS! NEW LAUGHS!!

SHARE MARKET DOMINATED BY POLITICAL CLOUDS

Indian Stock Exchange Annual Meeting: New Directors Elected

The first annual general meeting of the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Exchange at Lakshmi Building, on Saturday.

In moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts at the first annual meeting of the Indian Stock Exchange the President, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta said:—

I do not think that there is anything for me to point out to you by way of explanation in the Report and Accounts. I have no doubt that members will appreciate the fact that the expenses during the first year are always higher and, unavoidably so, but they may rest assured that the expenses for the subsequent years will be kept at a minimum consistent with progress and efficiency.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the funds of the Exchange have been held in fixed deposits keeping in view the safety and liquidity of capital and to avoid capital depreciation. The yield from the fixed deposits has not been substantial as the rate of interest ranged between 1-1|4 per cent and 2-3|4 per annum.

POLITICAL CLOUDS

The past year has not been a happy one for all engaged in Stock Exchange business. During the month of February when we commenced business there was a downward trend in general business conditions. A serious setback in stock exchange prices had taken place. However, later on by about the end of June a better state of things prevailed and there was a general improvement in prices in stocks and shares although such improvement was not maintained in all cases.

Indian giltedged securities were generally strong for the major part of the year due mainly to the cheap money conditions and persistent investment demand from institutional investors like insurance companies. The highest levels were reached in the month of August, 3-1|2 per cent Paper touching Rs. 99-8-0. Towards the latter half of September, there was a fall in price levels as a result of nervous selling caused by the international political crisis and the decline in London securities, when 3-1|2 per cent Paper touched the lowest level of Rs. 90-12-0. Later on there was a quick revival which was well maintained throughout the year and the Rupee Paper stood at Rs. 98-3-0 at the close of the year.

As I said before, the share market also was dominated by political clouds. When we commenced business, we witnessed a scene of nervousness with prices continually declining and the outlook remaining dull and hesitant till the middle of the year. In the latter part of the year, however, following a revival which set in in Wall Street and London markets, the local market also showed a tendency to improve.

STEEL SHARES DOMINATE.

The steel shares continued to be the barometer of the Stock Exchanges and exercise an influence over the rest of the market. The textile industry which is the most important one in our province, is labouring under many handicaps; for instance, the new burdens in the form of increased labour wages, an enhanced duty on the import of cotton, the incidence of property tax, the possibility of further charges and expenses by way of labour welfare and the reduction in the import duty on Lancashire goods, all these coming during the course of the year, have made the investors extremely shy and hesitant.

Looking ahead, the uncertainty in the international political situation keeps the market in suspense and business apathetic.

FORWARD TRADING

On an occasion like this, you will expect me to speak to you about our own future. Naturally, all of you are anxious to have facility for forward trading as early as possible on this Exchange. I need hardly assure you that your Board is equally anxious for it. As stated in the Directors' Report, the necessary application to Government for the purpose of recognition of our Exchange, under the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, has already been made.

Although a considerable time has now elapsed since we made the application, we have not yet had any communication from Government. I believe that the delay on the part of Government in considering and granting our request is due to the heavy pressure of work in different directions, mostly self-imposed in the interests of the Province and the masses, which we cannot but appreciate.

I may, however, assure you that your Directors will endeavour their best to achieve our goal as early as possible and I hope that members will, on their part, continue to give their co-operation by continuing their good work on the floor of the Exchange with the same zeal and spirit which attended them during the past year.

In conclusion, I wish to convey my appreciation to my colleagues on the Board for their co-operation and assistance in the discharge of my duties as President, and also my appreciation to the Secretary and the staff for the efficient services rendered by them during the past year.

Mr. Ratilal P. Shah congratulating the Directors on the establishment of the Exchange observed that the members were prepared to offer their co-operation in conducting the Exchange.

The following Directors were elected for 1939:—

Chunilal B. Mehta, Behram N. Karanjia, Govindram Seksaria, Hemraj Anandilal, Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Juthalal Motilal, Maneklal Chunilal Shah, Mulraj Kersondas, Ramanlal Dahyabhai Chokshi, Piramal Chaturbhuj, Premchand Chaturbhuj Bhayani, Bishwambharlal Maheshwari.

IN DELHI NOW

"Looking out for tigers, Dr. Schacht"?
"No, but if I see any of those d——d Bombay journalists about ------ "

Baba Jamita, a Frontier Musalman—120 years old man of Frontier. He claims to have been the friend of the late Raj Ranjit Singh, Sikh King of the Punjab Now he is begging in the streets of Peshawar.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES

10 Persons Find Watery Grave

NARAINGUNJ, April 22.

Report of a serious boat disaster wherein ten persons met with watery grave, has just been received here from Koilaghata.

It transpires that on Wednesday afternoon while a ferry boat with seventeen passengers was proceeding from Rikabi Bazar to Narainguni, it was caught in a storm near Koilaghata and sank. Of those drowned, the bodies of four only have since been recovered.—United Press.

HANSA

With her Golden Voice and her Bewitching S*M*I*L*E

has CHARMED Audiences in BOMBAY TALKIES' SMARTEST COMEDY:

Nav-Jeevan

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5th Week

Supported By:—— MUMTAZ ALI, SAROJ BORKAR, V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA, RAI MOHAN, RANI BALA.

To-day: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

ROXY

TO-DAY Moti Mahal Theatres TO-DAY

Presents :—

IN "PUNJABI"

Sohni Kumharan

PRODUCED AT, EAST INDIA STUDIOS.

Featuring: Mumtaz, Shanti, Khurshed Sultana, Mubarak, Bali, Sardar Begum, Afjalkhan, and others :

At CROWN CINEMA GOL PITHA

Time Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Sun. & Holidays at 2-15

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 22.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	101	66	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	102	72	—	—	—0.1
Akola	103	72	—	0.6	+0.5
Ahmedabad	97	71	—	—	—
Ajmer	93	62	—	—	—0.1
Ahmednagar	97	69	—	0.5	+0.2
Ambala	98	67	—	0.4	—0.1
Allahabad	104	72	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	104	72	—	—	—0.1
Bareilly	103	68	—	—	—0.2
BOMBAY	86	74	—	—	—
Bangalore	88	70	—	6.0	+5.2
Bhopal	97	71	—	—	—
Baroda	97	62	—	—	—
Belgaum	92	65	—	0.4	—0.7
Bahawalpore	97	59	—	—	—0.2
Bijapur	100	75	—	0.4	—
Bellary	101	81	—	1.3	+0.9
Bhavnagar	99	69	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong	91	79	—	3.9	+0.9
Calcutta	102	81	—	1.5	+0.3
Cuttack	105	80	—	—	—0.9
Cawnpore	107	71	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	90	80	—	6.9	+4.8
Colombo	89	70	—	8.4	+2.1
Cheerapunji	75	63	0.4	—	—
Cocanada	103	81	—	0.5	+0.1
Cochin	86	81	—	9.7	+6.5
Dehra Dun	93	59	—	0.3	—0.3
Delhi	98	64	—	—	—0.3
Dehra I. Khan	93	59	—	0.6	—0.1
Darjeeling	71	57	—	0.5	—1.7
Desa	97	63	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	+0.3
Fort Sandeman	78	54	—	0.7	—0.2
Gorakhpur	107	75	—	0.1	—0.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	101	82	—	0.9	—
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	66	—	—	—
Indore	95	67	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	103	75	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	103	72	—	—	—0.1
Jacobabad	98	63	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	96	64	—	—	—0.1
Karachi	85	70	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	69	55	T	5.0	+2.1
Khandwa	99	71	—	—	—
Lucknow	105	69	—	—	—0.2
Ludhiana	97	64	—	0.4	—0.3
Lahore	94	59	—	0.1	—0.3
Lyallpur	94	60	—	—	—0.5
Multan	96	64	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	94	71	0.1	1.9	+0.5
Madras	94	81	—	5.2	+4.8
Marmagoa	85	74	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	99	64	—	—	—
Mussoorie	72	52	—	0.5	—0.5
Mahableshwar	79	62	—	0.7	—0.2
Murree	62	46	—	2.7	—0.7
Mount Abu	78	66	—	—	—0.1
Masulipatam	97	81	—	0.1	—0.3
Mandalay	105	82	—	0.6	—
Mangalore	88	78	—	4.8	+4.0
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.3
Mercara	83	63	—	1.0	—0.6
Nagpur	106	87	—	0.2	—0.2
Ootacamund	70	58	0.2	2.2	+0.8
Patna	105	76	—	0.1	—0.1
Peshawar	86	55	—	0.6	—0.9
Poona	93	61	—	0.1	—0.3
Pachmarhi	93	70	—	—	—0.2
Port Blair	91	75	—	1.8	+1.3
Quetta	70	35	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	100	77	—	0.5	—0.2
Rawalpindi	86	53	—	1.5	—0.1
Rangoon	97	77	0.3	0.3	—0.3
Ratnagiri	85	72	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	96	69	—	—	—
Sialkot	90	62	—	0.9	+0.2
Srinagar	71	42	—	1.8	—1.1
Sholapur	101	79	—	0.2	—
Shillong	85	65	—	—	—3.8
Simla	65	52	—	1.4	—0.1
Surat	92	70	—	—	—
Salem	98	75	0.3	3.5	+2.4
Trichinopoly	97	79	—	4.9	+4.2
Trivandrum	89	80	—	5.8	+2.8
Vizagapatam	89	81	—	—	—0.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.4 degrees 2.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.9 degrees 2.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 24.

Isolated thundershowers occurred in Assam, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and South Madras.

Temperatures were markedly above normal in Bengal and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji, Gadag half inch; Salem and Ootacamund quarter.

Forecast until the evening of 23rd: Mainly dry weather.—A.P.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MORE ARRESTS IN ORISSA

Student Satyagraha Gaining Strength

CUTTACK, April 22.

Seventeen more arrests were made to-day in connection with the students' satyagraha before the Secretariat. The total number of students satyagrahis arrested so far including yesterday's fifteen who are in the Cuttack Jail is 44. The Satyagrahis seem to be gaining strength very day. A huge procession of students marched to-day through the principal streets of the city after the arrests of the Satyagrahis and shouted slogans "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Down with injustice."

The Working Committee of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee discussed the situation at a meeting held last night. A public meeting will also be held this evening to discuss and find out a satisfactory solution of the present impasse.—United Press.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3740 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 10h. 06 mts. (I. S T.) on Friday, the 21st April, 1939.

"TRIBUNE" TRUSTEE'S CASE

Prof. Sahni's Application Dismissed

LAHORE, April 22.

In the High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Monroe sitting as a Special Bench heard the application filed some time ago by Prof. Ruchiram Sahni, praying for the stay of operation of the order directing his removal from the Board of Trustees and managing the affairs of "The Tribune" till the disposal of the Letters Patent appeal filed by him against an order of Mr. Justice Skemp.

Their Lordships rejected the application with costs.—United Press.

Labourers Migrate From Limbdi Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Latest message from Arnej informs:—

"Two hundred and eighty-nine farmers and 159 agricultural labourers migrated from Limbdi State villages, Balol Devpura Hadala and Jasupur and have come to Arnej".

Next Friday

First Gala Evening in Bombay!

Opening OF THE EXHIBITION

INDIAN MOTION-PICTURE SILVER JUBILEE

Location: MARINE DRIVE

Organised by

THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

BY

H. E. SIR ROGER LUMLEY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

On FRIDAY, the 28th April at 6-30 p. m.

NOTE

A FEW STALLS are yet vacant for IMMEDIATE occupation

REMEMBER—

The Film-Congress Exhibition will MARK A REVOLUTION In the History of Exhibitions in India

Every Item in the Exhibition is a Novel, Rare ATTRACTION!

And there are MANY such Attractions!

You LIKE Films—

You Like the Film STARS, MORE—

BUT

You Will Like the Film Exhibition MOST

Summer School Of Politics

PATNA, April 21.

A miniature university city in straw, with model sanitary arrangements and ideal rural conditions of living is visualised by the Secretary, Bihar Socialist Party who in a statement announces that the summer school of politics under the auspices of the Party will be organised this year again at Sonepur the site of the annual Sonepur fair, across the Ganges near Patna.

The School was organised last year at the same place when a number of all-India socialist leaders came to Sonepur to celebrate the function.

Arrangements will be made at the School for boarding and accommodation of students "who will be required to conform to the discipline of the school", which will be formally opened on May 8 next.

A comprehensive course of study comprising literature, history, sociology, economics, politics and popular science will be prescribed, continues the Secretary, and arrangements will be made for regular tuition by qualified scholars. "Special attention will be paid to the history of the freedom movements in the world while special efforts will be directed towards acquainting the pupils with conditions in India so that they may develop a comprehensive outlook about the problems and acquire the technique of the organisation of the masses for the struggle of freedom".—A. P.

SURGEONS "BUILD" BOY A NEW FACE

Nose Made From His Own Rib

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A 12-year-old boy, Raymond Stevenson of Louth, Lincolnshire, has been given a completely new face, including a nose made from his own rib.

Raymond has just undergone his 11th operation at the hospital for sick children here, and it is regarded as a remarkable example of modern surgery.

Two and a half years ago he was so badly hurt and disfigured in a motor car accident that it was thought he could live only a few hours. However, when he recovered from the first effects of his injuries, surgeons began the difficult task of re-building his face. This has now been completed.

"My boy is a miracle of modern surgery", Mr. John P. Stevenson told "Reuter" in an interview.

"They have given him a completely new face and a chance to lead a normal life. He was terribly hurt in the accident and shockingly disfigured. Now his face will be normal.

"The surgeons have taken skin from his chest and thighs and grafted it on his face. Unless I had seen the new face built up, I would never have believed it possible.

In Louth they call him the "Believe it or not boy". He has a great regard for the hospital staff and is a general favourite of everyone there.

Raymond who collects stamps as a hobby, makes light of all he has undergone since the accident.

"I am used to operations", he said, "and I like hospital life. I am not a "sissy", but when I grow up I would like to be a nurse. In hospital so long, you cannot help learning something about the business and appreciating all nurses do".—Reuter.

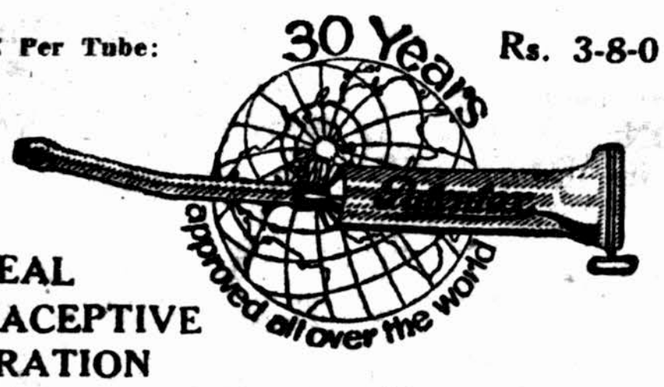
CATARACT

"Eye-Cure". An infallible remedy for Cataract and all other eye diseases. No risk, No operation. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Tested and World-Wide reputed. Price Rs 2/- per phial. 4 phials at a time Rs. 6/- Postage etc. -/10/- extra.

KAMALA WORKS (B.C.).
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

PATENTEX

PRICE Per Tube: Rs. 3-8-0



AN IDEAL CONTRACEPTIVE PREPARATION

Available at all Chemists

Muslim Grievances In Baroda

Prajamandal Alleged To Have Neglected Their Interests

In the course of his presidential address at the first Mehsana Provincial Baroda State Muslim Conference held on last Sunday at Navsari, Mr. Gulammohmed Sabji Patel of Mangrol said:—

None should be under the impression that we will remain idle when there is active propaganda of Prajamandal to take reins of the State. It is but natural that Muslims should organise themselves through the State Muslim Conference for their uplift and progress. If the Prajamandal under the guidance of outside agitators sees our activities in wrong light they are mistaken. The State Muslims have chalked out their programme independently as they think fit. The Prajamandal is guided by the outside agitators and because of this unwanted and undesirable guidance they have set aside our privileges and rights.

I wish to throw some light on the activities of Prajamandal. The Legislative Assembly inaugurated by our late His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is working more than thirty years. Hardly any Muslim would have been elected on the joint electorate during the thirty year's career. The Prajamandal which boasts of speaking on behalf of the State subjects works since 20 years has neither thought nor done anything for the legitimate rights of Muslims, so the Muslims dissatisfied with the activities of the Prajamandal have voiced their feelings and sentiments through the State Muslim Conference. If I do not exaggerate the Prajamandal has always failed to safeguard our interests.

The Muslims warned the Prajamandal by passing the resolutions in clear terms at the Navsari Conference not to bring split amongst the peaceful subjects which has lived in harmony from times immemorial, and further declared that if the Prajamandal will not pay any heed to our rights, there is no alternative but to separate ourselves and start our movements under the guidance of the State Muslim Conference.

When the Prajamandal did not take notice of our legitimate rights we passed a resolution recently at Kathor to quit relations with Prajamandal.

The Prajamandal blames the Muslims as being influenced by the outsiders and having sowed the seeds of communalism. These ar efalse charges. If such charges are levied because the Muslims are organising themselves for the preservation of thir rights and if this is called communalism then we are proud of it.

We were never hopeful of the Prajamandal taking up the cause of Muslims. Now it is our duty to train and to sacrifice ourselves for the cause of our demands.

There is one section amongst us which never fails to criticise the activities of the Muslim Conference and says it is simply futile to beg rights by passing resolutions. Yes, it is true, but to achieve our goal we shall require unity first amongst us. To achieve this unity and co-operation two things are required, viz., propaganda and work with zeal.

At present the Prajamandal has ample resources to carry on its work. While to fight tooth and nail with such a Mandal for our legitimate demands we shall have to be well-organised and side by side we badly require money. It is my sincere appeal to the generous and well-to-do people to subscribe as much as they can. If my appeal is listened I am sure the conference will achieve its goal without failure.

There is resentment and dissatisfaction in the camp of the Prajamandal as we have demanded separate electorates with reservation of seats opposing the separate electorate. I do not understand why they oppose the separate electorate. When the reservation of seats is taken into consideration, there is nothing wrong if we elect only those in whom we can put our confidence.

Gandhiji has brought indirect pressure on the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot by fasting unto death in order to oppose the nominees of the Reforms Committee in which Sardar Vallabhbhai had no confidence. When there is no representation of the minority community in the so-called Praja Parishad or Prajamandal the Muslims have every right to oppose these tactics. Why should we not oppose the representatives in whom we have no confidence? It is our right to demand the separate electorate with reservation of seats with due weightage.

The majority of the Muslims in the State are poor and if they hope to get Government services, there is nothing objectionable. We should get the proper proportion of services as loyal subjects. The present proportion of services in high as well as low posts is in no way satisfy us.

Muslims whose ancestors have sacrificed their lives for the preservation of Gaekwar's sovereignty are not posted even in a petty post like say sepoys, etc.

The only course left open for us is to work under the guidance of our State Muslim Conference President, and its Working Committee. Not a single village should be without its branch office and all are earnestly requested to enlist themselves as members. We declare openly to the Prajamandal or any other organisation that we will be guided by our Muslim Conference and none else.

Convictions For Milk Adulteration

Further List Of Names

The following is the list of cases for adulteration of milk in which convictions were obtained during the week ending 15th April 1939.

(1) Mr. Vallabh Vishram, importer of milk at Dongri Street, was convicted and fined Rs 35 on 13-4-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 17.7 per cent. extraneous water.

(2) Mr. Mewalal Rajnath, hawking milk at Jambli Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 13-4-39, in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 50.0 per cent. extraneous water.

(3) Mr. Ramdeo Bisesar, owner of the milk shop at No. 16, Shankershet Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 11-4-39, in default to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent. extraneous water.

(4) Mr. Maganlal Bhailal, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 48-B Sleater Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 11-4-39, in default to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent. extraneous water.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazgaon, Mazgaon Police Court:—

(5) Mr. Vastad Keval, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 75, Lamington Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 12-4-39, in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 36.6 per cent. extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 13.4 per cent.

(6) Mr. Mahomed Ismail Rokad, Vendor in the milk shop at No. 66, Lamington Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 12-4-39, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extend of 23.3 per cent.

(7) Mr. Ramcharan Sujpal Bijebahadur hawking milk at Bhoiwada Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 11-4-39, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 24.4 per cent. extraneous water.

(8) Mr. Lalloo Chauthi, Vendor in the milk shop at No. 397, Lady Jamshedji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 15-4-39, in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 17.7 per cent. extraneous water.

(9) Mr. Waman Laxuman Kamat, licensee of the Eating House at No. 440, Cadell Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 15-4-39, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 15.5 per cent. extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 17.8 per cent. He was also ordered to pay Rs 50 in charity.

(10) Mr. Rajpatsing Parmeshwarsing, Vendor in the milk shop at No. 253, Fergusson Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 15-4-39, in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent. extraneous water. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 30 in charity.

(1) Mr. Haji Karim Mohamad, owner of the Eating House at No. 15, Elphinstone Road was convicted and fined Rs 50 on 11-4-39, in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 13.1 per cent.

(2) Mr. Husain Haji Ali Akbar, owner of the Easting House at Zia Building, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 15-4-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 14-1 per cent.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Results Of B. Com. And Inter Com. Examinations

The results of the Commercial Examinations held by the University of Bombay in March last were declared on Saturday.

Out of the 221 candidates who appeared for the B. Com. Examination, 19 were placed in Second Class and 61 passed.

Second Class:—S J Ghorkhodoo, P V Hiranandani, N K Mamtora, I B Mehta, R G Shah, R S Shah, V Srinivasan, B P Thakkar, V C Thakore, M L Gogtay, Miss G C Gorwalla, A I Kangappadan, K T Mirchandani, M P Pandit, S C Rahimtoola, J C Shah, R C Sheth, S H Cassim, R B Shah.

Pass:—S Anantram, D P Ankola, S R Bastikar, E N Belgaumvala, J F Bharucha, B H Bhutada, N R Randekar, M B Darukhanawalla, S S Desai, A R Gandhi, K S Jog, H U Joshi, J M Kateli, G B Mahaldar, R M Mehta, H V Mody, D R Naik, S A Palekar, N V Parekh, B A Patel, M B Patel, P S Patel, W C Pinto, W A Sarnaik, H K Satyadeo, A R Savkur, F M Shah, P V Shah, A R Shaikh, A M Sheth, B T Shivdasani, C D Shivdasani, M J Shroff, R L Soni, B C Thakore, D M Vakil, H K Vandrewalla, R R Vani, M N Bajaj, J N Bhattacharya, J S Dharmraj, J S Dias, R A Gulmohamed, Y V Junarkar, Miss R C Mahadevia, M Mehra, U K Menon, A M Mulla, G L Panjabi, C J Patel, B G Sabne, S G Saraiya, R D Shah, S K Shah M D Shroff, J H Talati, A A Vyas, M P Vyas, R V Joshi, A L Sheth, B S Wadhwaney.

Passed in additional subjects only:—P P Bhoopatkar, H S Vazifdar.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize is awarded to Rasikchandra Gokaldas Shah.

INTER COMMERCE EXAMINATION

Out of 431 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce, 34 were placed in Second Class and 175 passed.

Second Class:—J P Antia, S K Bhargava, B M Buch, N N Choksey P G Daftary, N P Dave, B L Desai, B B Desai, J M Desai M K Desai D G Deshpande, G J Gadre, S V Ghatalia, R P Goyal, N D Hansotia, B C Intwalla, G H Joshi, B H Kapadia, V C Kapadia, G B Kulkarni, M Mahalingam, V M Meishri, A T Mirji, E V Navalkar, B S Patil, K R Poddar, H M Shah, M K Shah, R C Shah, K D Sheth, B T Shimpi, J P Thacker, C N Vohra, C C Shah.

Pass:—P S Achrekar, M S Acharaya, N A Amin, S S Atmaram-Bhukhanwala, B U Balsari, B V Bhiday, F B Boywala, M G Chitale, H H Daulat, M J Desai, R V Desai, G B Deshpande, E R A De Souza, R K Dorabjee, R S Drawid, A L Dwivedi, H M Fatehi, V V Gadakari, D G Gandhi, P G Gokhale, C S Gore, S B Jasani, S R Jhaveri, K S Joshi, J P Kansara, K N Kapadia, M N Kapadia, B G Kapur, N P Kotval, S Krishnayyar, V N Lakhia, N B Lele, V D Madhekar, Miss K F Madon, V K Mahajan, S B Maheshwari, B S Mantri, B D Mehta, D B Mehta, N N Mehta, V P Mehta, N P Merchant, R C Modi, U D Modi, J C Mody, G K Nadirshah, K C Nagri, I G Naik, P S Nevasakar, D D Oza, B K Pandit, B M Parekh, V P Parekh, J T Parekh, K R Parikh, N R Parikh, R N Parikh, A K Patel, J D Patel, M T Patel, M D Patel, N K Patel, N M Patel, P N Patel, S B Patel, V M O Patel, R S Phadke, A G H Piperdy, P V Prabhu, V S Pradhan, M S Raje, G G Rao, R Y Rele, A G Shah, B B Shah, B K Shah, B R Shah, C H Shah, D N Shah, H S Shah, H M Shah, J C Shah, J D Shah, J H Shah, K S Shah, M P Shah, M N Shah, R S Shah, R S Shah, S M Shah, S J Shah, T H Shah, N K Shelat, V R Sondarva, J N Thakker, K R Thakur, R L Topajiche, D V Trivedi, J J Vakharia, A K Vani, G V Vartak, G D Vashi, K S Venkateswaran, N M Vyas, V N Wagle, M N Adarkar, I M Alreja, D V Bhatt, K M Chavda, V K Chhatbar, R H Dalal, D F Dastoor, V T Dave, M V Deodhar, C N Desai, C G Desai, M B Desai, N K Desai, S V Desai, B D Gokhale, R R Iyer, R M Killawala P M Kopiker, J C Kusumgar, R N Lulla, S S Mahajan, C M Mehta, J L Modha, H H Panjabi, J B Pardiwala, B K Pundlik, A J Rana, M N Shah, R P Shah, K G Udeshi, J K Vakil, J G Vohra, N C Vyas, V M Vyas, K S Wani, P S Agiwal, N D Agruwala, R J Betegeri, K S Bhalja, M R Damle, H H Desai, R H Doshi, S C Dwivedi, P D Ghanekar, D F Ginwalla, N V Gokhale, R D R Gundu, C V Gupte, P P John, B N Joshi, A I Kangappadan, R Y Korde, S P Kutky, J J Makidalal, N M Mehta, N M Mody, D V Mohindra, R V Mulimani, J M Panthaki, H D Parelvala, C S Patel, H S Patil, B N Raval, B A Ruikar, D N Sahay, W A Saranik, D J Shah, M L Shah, V Srinivasan, P R Wani.

Chintaman Narayan Patwardhan was allowed to keep terms for B Com Examination.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship has been awarded to Chandulal Narshidas Vohra and the Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce to Hiralal Maneklal Shah.

Rationalists' War On Prohibition

Allege Despotic Interference With People's Habits And Customs

Under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India a meeting was held to protest against Prohibition in the Cama Oriental Institute on Saturday evening when Dr. C. L. D'Avoine presided.

Prof. R. D. Karve speaking against Prohibition moved resolution that this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, representing several communities do emphatically protest against the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay which will entail an intolerable encroachment on individual liberty and a despotic interference with the social habits and customs of the people, not tied down by religious tenets against alcohol, by forcibly depriving them of the use of alcoholic drinks which such customs and habits have sanctioned from time immemorial.

Mr. R. I. D'Avoine and Mr. V. D. Satghare seconded the motion.

Mr. J. P. D'Mello condemning the Congress policy regarding Prohibition moved "that the Christian citizens of Bombay, in particular, consider this prohibition policy to be a serious and unwarranted interference with their social habits and religious customs. They claim that the founder of their religion, himself, sanctioned and sanctified the use of wine in their social and religious functions. That such interference on the part of the Government of Bombay with their prohibition policy will be a violation of the Queen Victoria Proclamation Act of 1858."

While seconding the above motion Mr. A. E. Penn remarked that if logic and consistency weigh with the Government, then eating too should be banned—which as Euclid would have said, is absurd. To ban drinking, i.e., drinking in moderation therefore, is also absurd.

Mr. R. K. Karanja moved the resolution that the action of the Government of Bombay in issuing permits only to Europeans is a great insult to those Asiatics who follow Western habits and customs".

Mr. D. R. D. Wadia seconded the motion.

It was then resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State for India with prayer that this arbitrary interference with the social habits and customs of the people be abandoned."

The meeting then dispersed.

Dewan's Assurance To Looted Merchants

(From Our Correspondent)

RAMDURG, April 22.

Yesterday morning a deputation of looted merchants waited upon the Dewan.

In the evening, the Dewan and other State officials visited the looted area. The Dewan assured them that the State would do all that was possible and urged merchants to co-operate in disclosing the suspected names and details of identifiable property.

Further the Dewan said that this State would be adopted all departmental methods to trace the offenders and the property.

Wedding Of Dr. And Mrs. Deshmukh's Daughter

The marriage of Miss Kamal, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh, with Dr. Makarand Talwalkar was performed at Peddar Road on Saturday evening A large number of prominent citizens of Bombay were present at the wedding.

LITERACY WEEK PROGRAMME

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Literacy Campaign Committee writes:—

The Literacy Week of the Bombay Literacy Campaign commences to-day (Sunday) and will last till the 30th. The object of the Week is to popularise the Campaign.

On the first day, that is, the 23rd, processions of students, volunteers and others will be taken out in all the Wards of the City. In order to carry the message of the Campaign to every citizen of the City, both literate and illiterate, propaganda in various forms will be carried on. Tramcars on the main lines will carry big slogan-boards appealing the public to spread literacy. Thousands of hand-bills in Indian languages will be thrown from an aeroplane, specially in labour areas, requesting workers to attend classes. Slides in different languages will be shown in all important cinema houses in the City during the week. More than 3,000 big posters with a colour picture, showing the importance of literacy, will be displayed in prominent parts of the city. Batches of volunteers with bugles and thalies will go from chawl to chawl every evening inducing illiterate adults to join the centres.

During the last two days of the week, lorries with loud-speakers will move about carrying the message of the Campaign. Prabhat pheries will also be taken out in some parts of the City. Women and men volunteers carrying Literacy Badges will stand at railway stations and at the doors of cinema houses on the 29th and 30th to collect money through boxes. A Literacy Badge will be given to those who put some coin in the box as a token. There will be two big rallies of workers at Parel, one on the opening day of the week and the other on the closing day.

All citizens are requested to participate in the Literacy Week and thus help the great cause of spreading literacy among their fellow countrymen.

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

OBTAINABLE AT LEADING CHEMISTS.

ROY PILLS FOR MENTAL DISEASES

S. C. ROY & CO.,
167-3, Cornwallis Street. · · CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious"

"I personally know of two cases cured by it,"—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Bengal.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2.000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3,..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 10th May, 1939 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

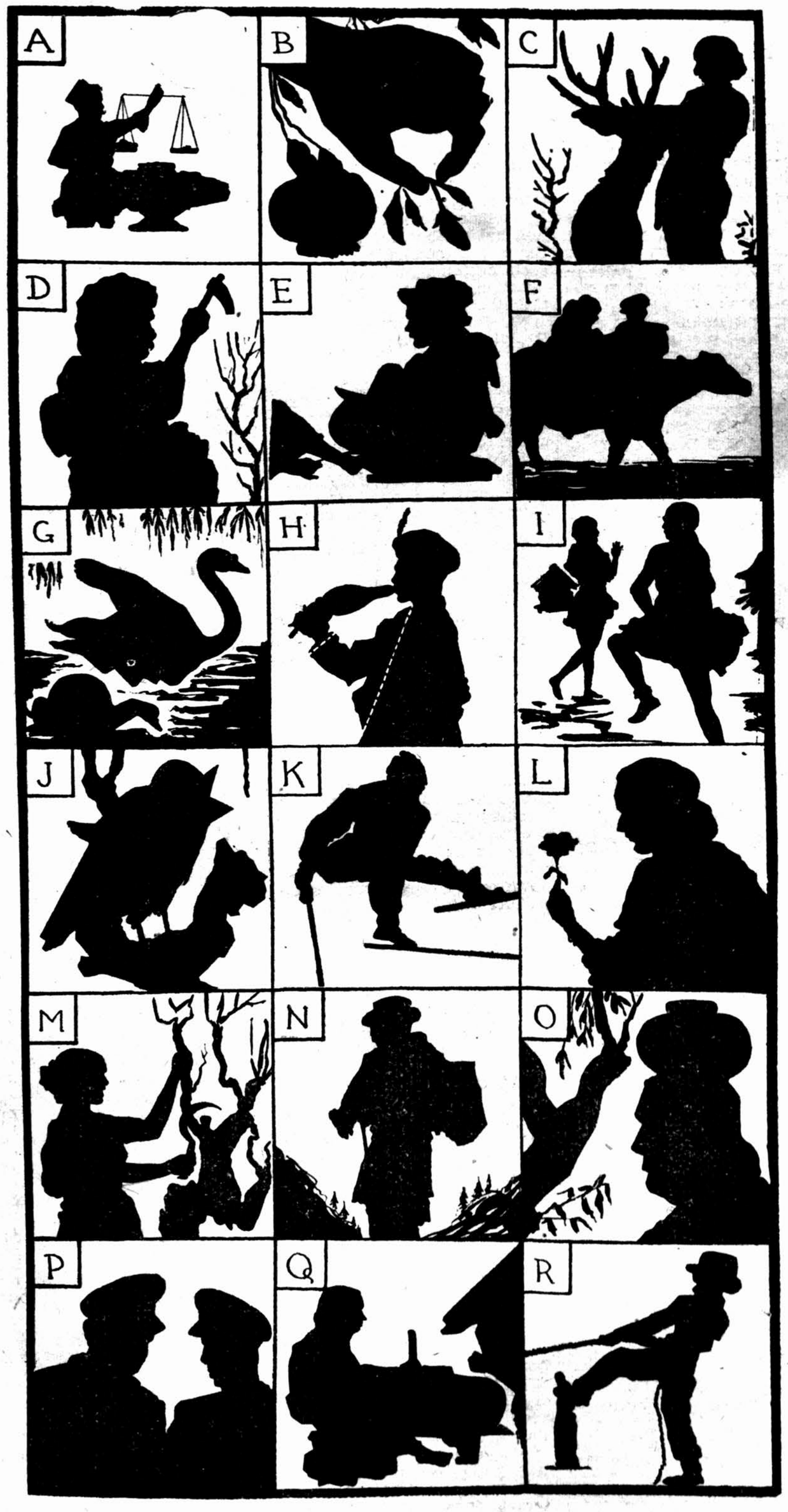
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 10th May, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

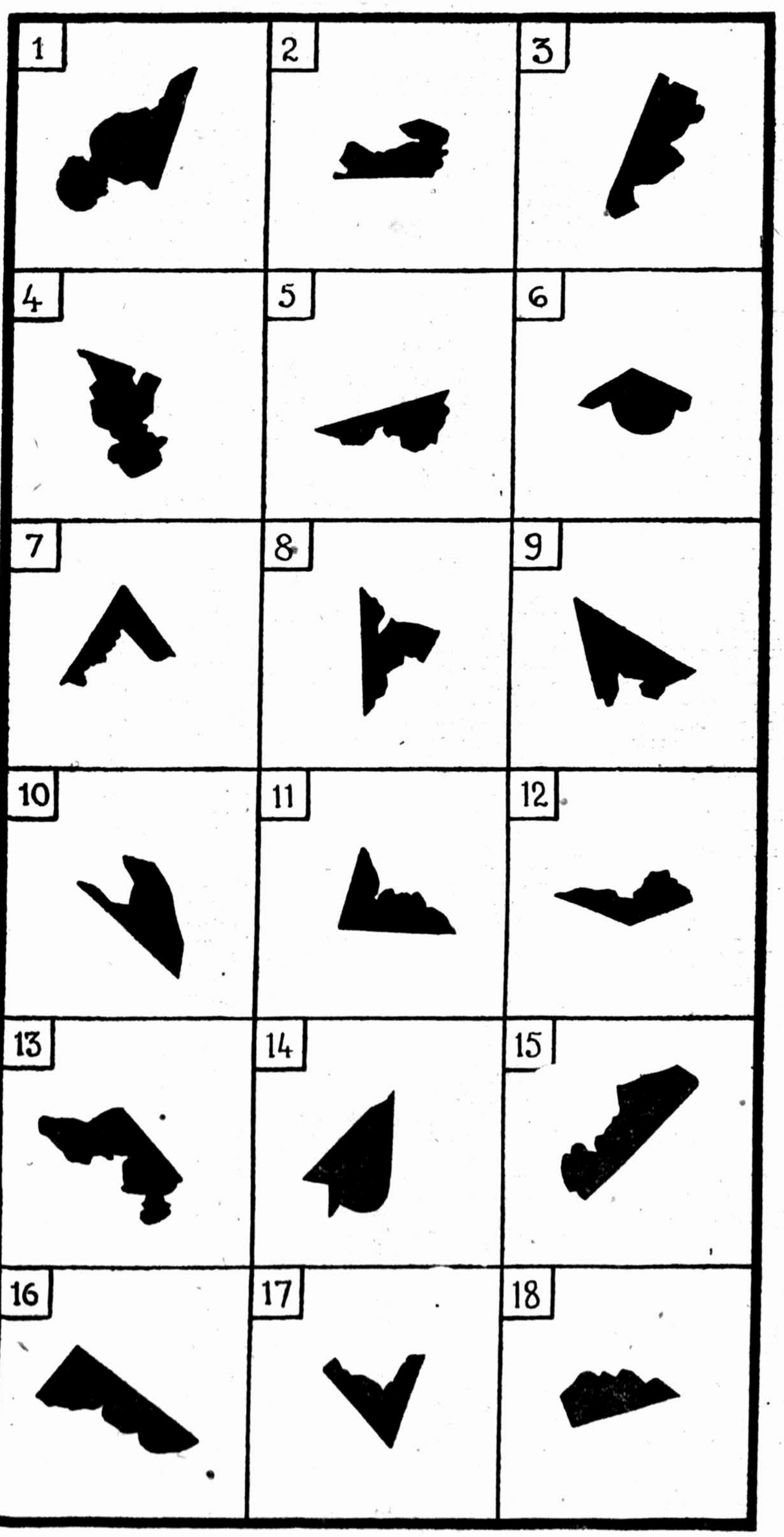
9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
10th MAY,
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

(10) This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

23/4/39

A	
B	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

OPERATORS UNDERSTAND TEJI-MANDI

Begraj Repudiates Press Insinuations

Mr. Begraj Gupta, President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, has issued statement to the Press, from which the following are extracts:—

"My attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, during his speech on Mr. Shantilal Shah's resolution on Teji-Mandi transactions as published in the papers. According to the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Gandhi said:—

"Although, even uneducated Marwaris would grasp everything about it (Teji-Mandi), even educated and intelligent persons could not understand the technicalities involved in such transactions." The insinuation contained in the statement is not only ill-founded but also misleading and it is regrettable that a responsible person like Mr. Gandhi should have made a statement of this nature.

NOBODY'S MONOPOLY

Mr. Ratilal knows as well as any body else that Teji-Mandi or option transactions are not the monopoly of any single community and that brokers and dealers belonging to other communities and particularly of the Gujarati community not only perfectly understand Teji-Mandi business but carry it on an extensive scale. In certain trades, such as the groundnuts trade, the preponderant share of Teji-Mandi business is in the hands of our Gujrati brethren. Indeed Mr. Ratilal himself is well-known in the groundnuts market for the huge amount of Teji-Mandi transactions usually done by himself as well as his firm. I do not know whether all these operators are according to Mr. Ratilal's definition uneducated or educated, but it makes no difference at all to the scale and the method of Teji-Mandi business done by them, or in its consequences to the community as a whole.

THEIR ATTITUDE

This has nothing to do with the merits of Teji-Mandi business from a wider public point of view. I have myself more than once publicly expressed my views condemning certain class of these transactions.

I can without the least hesitation assure all concerned that the Marwari Chamber would not come in the way of any reasonable measures beneficial to the public at large whether in the matter of Teji-Mandi transactions or any other branch of mercantile activity. I need hardly add that this has been our consistent attitude.

Withdrawal Of Italian Volunteers In Spain Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 24.

I understand that Gen. Franco's victory parade after which Sgr. Mussolini has promised to withdraw Italians from Spain is being again postponed to a new date probably May 30 instead of May 15.

Death Stalks The Lobbies!

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Sir George Harvey, Conservative M. P. for Kennington, who has died at his home at West Kingston, Sussex, aged 70, was the sixth M. P. to die in the course of 12 days.

How The Sales Tax Should Be Levied

Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Suggestions

The Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Association has submitted a memorandum on the levy of Sales Tax. In course of it, the Association says:

Although this would be a very heavy tax on one of the main necessities of life, yet in order to make up the revenue, we suggest the following alternative scheme with a view to avoid the hardships involved. This alternative submission is made on the distinct understanding that Government will not, at any time in future, enhance this tax, which, we suggest, should be converted into a licence fee as under:—

(1) There should be a compulsory trading-licence for all dealers in cloth, graded in accordance with the character of the place, where the dealer carries on his business.

(2) No person except the consumer should be allowed to sell or purchase cloth, without holding a licence.

(3) Merchants from places outside the Presidency, who come to purchase goods, should be exempt from licence for such dealings, subject to the production of sufficient proof that the goods are despatched outside the Bombay Presidency.

(4) A clear definition of a city, town, and village should be laid down according to the population basis.

A wholesale dealer should mean a person, who carries on trade in cloth, in packed bales only. In all other cases, he should be classed as a Retailer.

MEANING OF HAWKER.

A Hawker should mean a person, who has no definite fixed place for selling his goods.

(5) As regards the scale of Licence Fees, we suggest the following:—

	Rs.
(a) Wholesellers (Including mills, factories, Import Offices, Commission Agents and Selling Agents).	
Urban:—	
City	120.
Town	75
(b) Retailers:—	
City	50
Town	25
Village	10
(c) Hawkers	10

Where a dealer has more than one shop or place of business in different towns or villages, separate licence for each is necessary; but if he has more than one shop or places of business in the same city or town and if the accounts are all kept in the same book, only one licence is sufficient.

(6) Before suspension or cancellation of any licence, one month's warning notice should be given to the licence-holder asking him to comply with the requisitions required of him, and only on his failure to do so, a cancellation or suspension of his licence may be ordered.

MERITS OF SCHEME.

We hope it would be found convenient to incorporate the above suggestions in the rules to be framed under the Sales Tax, as we trust that our Scheme has the merits of (1) achieving the purpose regarding the total amount of revenue required by Government, (2) being simple, workable and easily understood by the trading community, and (3) saving the necessity of the additional staff or expenditure to the Government as also of refunds.

As mentioned above, these figures are only tentative. If on actual results, it is found that the licence holders are too many or too few, then the licence fees could be adjusted accordingly. It is, therefore, suggested that in the first instance, the Government should collect only half the licence fee for the first half of the year on the above basis. By that time, the Government will be in possession of all the necessary figures to see whether the scale of fees is sufficient to produce the required revenue. They could accordingly then increase or decrease the fees, for the latter of the first year.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Thursday the Hungarian players, Kelen and Szabados went through their last programme of exhibition table tennis matches in the pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana. The pavilion was full with table tennis fans from the city and the suburbs and the standard of the game was very high, the Bombay players who opposed the visitors put up a grand show, especially I. N. Laljee nearly beat Kelen.

Seven matches were played and every one of them proved very interesting as well as entertaining. The match between Laljee and Kelen is one that will long be remembered by those that witnessed it. Laljee put up a very strong fight and at one stage it was expected that Laljee would beat Kelen.

The mixed doubles between Kelen and Miss Madon and Szabados and Miss Dyer proved a hard fight and the steady play by Kelen well supported by Miss Madon made the pair victorious.

The last match of the day was between Kelen and Szabados which was looked forward to and was watched with great interest. After a long struggle with both players in topping form Szabados had to face defeat. This game provided many interesting and educative moments and those table tennis fans that watched it will I think benefit by it.

Results: [illegible] I. N. Laljee 22—20, 21—13, Szabados beat S. Samant 21—13, 21—12, Szabados and D. H. Kapadia beat Kelen and Parelwala 21—15, 15—21, 21—14, Kelen beat Barafwala 21—15, 21—6, Szabados beat K. H. Kapadia 21—9, 21—9. Kelen and Miss Madon beat Szabados and Miss F. Dyer 21—14, 18—21, 21—16, Kelen beat Szabados 13—21, 21—14, 21—18.

ADULT EDUCATION

This evening at 5-30 p.m. the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, is to inaugurate the adult education programme of the Suburban District School Board.

The inauguration will take place in the Seth Madhavdas Amersey High School, at Andheri. The public especially those in charge of educational institutions might attend.

Public gossip is busy on the sudden transfer of two police officers working in the Bandra area.

The two officers in question were very popular figures throughout the Bandra area and were highly respected and admired for their active service especially in making traffic bandobust during Moharrum and Mount Mary's feast.

PRESENT SUB-INSPECTOR

In Mr. Rajderkar's place comes Senior Sub-Inspector A. S. Moulvi from Thana District.

Mr. Moulvi joined the Police Department in 1913 and served for many years in East Khandesh District. He hails from a very respectable and educated family. His father was at one time Professor in the Deccan College, while his brother is at present a District Magistrate at Bijapur

Mr. Moulvi's main aim, it is understood, will be to tackle the satta evil.

BEFORE ZOG GOT ON ALBANIAN THRONE

When An Englishman Was Proposed Kingship For Albania

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 8. (By Air Mail)

Albania, after the war, might have had an Englishman for a King.

It was suggested by certain elements in the country that some Englishman "preferably a country gentleman," should be appointed as regent, "on approval," for five years, after which, if he proved satisfactory, he would be permanently enthroned.

Major James Strachey Barnes was tentatively approached in this connection, but declined the offer, and approached in his turn the Duke of Atholl.

Internecine disturbances, which led ultimately to the enthronement of King Zog, put an end to these overtures, but not before the news of them had appeared in the London Press.

OVER 70 APPLICATIONS

Zog, then Minister of the Interior received over seventy applications for the throne mostly from London suburbs. One from Streatham, read as follows:

"I am not a country gentleman myself, but I come from country gentlemen stock on my mother's side. I stand 6 feet 2 inches in my socks and measure 44 inches round the chest. I take the greateest interest in the welfare of the working classes. I accordingly believe I would do very well by you."

Major Barnes, who, with Miss Edith Durham, the anthropologist and the late Mr. Aubrey Herbert, did much to influence the reconstruction of Albania after the war and to develop its resources, is a nephew of Lytton Strachey. He is tall and blond and is a man of violent opinions.

Now he is an ardent Fascist and friend of Mussolini, is married to an Italian wife and spends much of his time in Italy.

The pathetic fight of Queen Geraldine, with her three-day-old son, recalls the birth of a son to Maria Theresa in equally tragic circumstances nearly two centuries ago.

The drama is vividly described in Macaulay's "Fredrick The Great."

Fredrick had invaded Moravia and Prague was taken In the midst of this peril, the Queen of Hungary had given birth to a son, who was afterwards Emperor Joseph II.

"Scarcely had she risen from her couch" records Macaulay "when she hastened to Pressburg (Bratislava). There, in the sight of an innumerable multitude she was crowned with the crown and robed with the robe of St. Stephen. No spectator could restrain his tears when the beautiful young mother, still weak from child-bearing. . unsheathed the ancient sword of state, shook it towards north and south, east and west, and, with a glow on her pale face, challenged the four corners of the world to dispute her rights and those of the boy."

The English Government of that day recommended her to buy off Frederick

"FRIENDLY CONVERSATIONS

RAJKOT:—Mahatma Gandhi had a busy time to-day. He visited Darbar Veeravala this evening and had a prolonged discussion with him, it is stated, on the subject of his reported offer.

Mahatma Gandhi later told the Associated Press on behalf of himself and Mr. Veeravala "we had a friendly conversation and a lot of ground was covered. We discussed several proposals.

About Studios And Stars

Fifty Last Sunday

Charlie Chaplin

HE HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN ANY-ONE TO THE COMRADESHIP OF THE COMMON MAN

By EVELYN WOOD
(In a broadcast talk)

MONDAY, April 17.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Charlie Chaplin. You wouldn't call it a solemn occasion, because laughter has been Charlie's signature-tune in his fifty years. And yet—there's a lot more to him than laughter. Charlie's slapstick has always had an edge to it. Besides making us laugh he has used dramatic sentiment — not sentimentality—to make us weep. And all the time he has been a first-class artist.

But we had better start at the beginning; that's the only way to get an idea of what Charlie has meant to us all, and why. Charlie Chaplin, hes father, was an English music hall artiste. His mother sang in Gilbert and Sullivan operas, but was also a trouper. I wonder how many of you here in India remember how the flavour of English town life seemed to be epitomised on the Halls—twenty years ago? I myself can only just remember; the cockney philosophy in particular—that peculiar brand of bitter good humour was both expressed and crystallised by people like Marie Lloyd, Fred Karno, Nellie Wallace—even Chirgwin, the white-eyed Kaffir. The whole human drama of common life in London was reflected in sharp focus by such brilliant artists.

THE ONLY MAN

It's all gone now, the lighter side of life to-day is expressed by the Movies and emotions aren't allowed much place. For better or worse we have become Americanised by the Film. Certainly the Londoner and the Parisian is powerfully affected in his own life by such dramatic art as is available to him. From the 'Nineties and up to the War it was the music hall for the masses; now it's the easier sentimentality of the movies.

In all Hollywood, there's only one man who has the knowledge and the power to keep up the old music hall tradition of entertainment with a kick to it. And that's Charlie Chaplin.

FIRST MOVIE

Charlie was himself a variety artist. He toured the usual No. 2. London circuit and the dreary provinces. It was on a tour with Fred Karno's company to the United States in 1912 that he had his first movie offer. Keystone Pictures offered him 150 dollars a week for a year's contract. There wasn't any painful rise to fame after this; all Charlie's struggles had been the usual one's of music hall stage; but on the movie lots he was an instant success, and he formed his own company within a year of his appearing in his first Keystone Pictures.

Thus Charlie has always developed under his own steam—unlike most of the movie artists one thinks of, who are nearly always the creatures of their producers—or worse, just exploiting their personal appearances as a bait for the box-office.

There was a rude health in the London music hall tradition. You had to register sympathy from your audience; if not, you got bouquets of rotten eggs. I've seen Marie Lloyd dictate to her audience, but you had to have the skill and personality of a first-class artist before you could do that. And you had to do it all yourself. Charlie's very independence in production since his early days has kept him close to the possibility of rotten eggs. He has kept his own fingers on the pulse of his world-wide audience—their reactions haven't been relayed to him though a chain of business managers, circulation managers, advertising managers and so forth. Charlie has been since 1912 and still is the one big star at whom you could throw your rotten eggs—and know that he'll feel it personally—in his sensitive artistic conscience, and in his bank balance.

PAID FOR HIS FREEDOM

Charlie Chaplin is the one artist in Hollywood who is free to make the pictures that he believes his public wants. He has bought that freedom, too—he has paid for it from his early successes. Did you know that Charlie has fought a long battle with the financial wizards of Wall Street for the rights of himself and his colleagues in the Movie Industry? With Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and D. W. Griffith (who made "The Birth of a Nation"), he formed the United Artists Corporation in 1917. This now world-famous Distributing Company at first operated to ensure that the actors, writers and producers of Hollywood got a square deal despite all the financial jugglery that treated the Hollywood Studios like so many soft-soak factories. To the wizards, movies are a commodity, to be produced as cheaply as possible and sold as dear as possible. The Public—that's you and me?—Oh! anything with a dash of hot sex and spectacle will do for them.

To Charlie and his United Artists Associates, their Films were the children of a long labour in art and science, worthy of generous investment in the hope of making money out of good pictures. They believe that you and I actually want pictures with guts to them. And you know the old thing is that it has paid. Charlie is, in fact the benevolent Henry Ford of Hollywood. Other producers have their own monopolised distributing orgahisations, with chains of tied theatres, impressive financial hook-ups—but the pictures distributed by Charlie and his friends sell just because we want them

It is worth remembering that Disney was supported by United Artists when none of the wizards of Wall Street would allow his monkey-tricks inside their sacred studios, or their sacred picture-palaces. To-day, of course, they fight to get him on their circuits.

INTOLERANCE OF FINANCIAL CONTROL

The same intolerance of financial control and love of realities has always distinguished Charlie Chaplin's pictures. Do you remember "A Dog's Life", "Shoulder Arms", "Pay Day", "The Immigrant", "The Pilgrim", "The Kid", "The Gold Rush", or "The Circus". Those were all post-War productions, on the silent screen, and they all had common characteristics. Firstly, Charlie has always used mechanical tricks as well as pure photographic tricks to get his effects; his films deliberately lift you into a new world of fantasy. It's difficult to remember old films, but perhaps you'll remember the rocking house in "The Gold Rush". Secondly, the tricks were always made to express some very simple and human idea—much as one's most fantastic dreams do. Thirdly, despite all the slapstick, there was always a solid core of very real dramatic presentation; the low comedy was the gilt, but the gingerbread of sound filming was solid and satisfying. Lastly, as Charlie's earnings grew, he took more and more time in preparing and shooting his pictures—to get every detail dead right. "The Circus" was his third production in 8 years. Where others spent more money on spectacle to cover up mistakes, Charlie had more retakes—prepared his script more carefully—refused to be tied down to schedule

To be honest, I can't remember the early Chaplin Films in detail t all. Nor, I suppose, can you. We are too far away from the silent screen. The close remembrance of too great a spate of Talkies comes in between.

So let's come to Charlie's two pictures made with all the resources of sound. I'm sure you remember thos. First there was "City Lights"—without a word spoken. without a single caption, but with expressive sound invented by Charlie himself, this story of a destitute tramp and his blind flower-girl was told in what was for me, at any rate, an unforgettable way.

Do you remember the opening? Fat and important men and horse-faced mothers of committees are fussing round the falling over each other in their efforts to seem each more impressive than the next. A colossal statue is being unveiled, vast floral tributes are being hoisted into position and interminable speeches are being made. In fact this last impression is obtained by the craziest efforts of the crazier instruments known to swing experts.

HIS ACCOMPLICES

At last all the Master fussers are silent. There is a blast of trumpets, the canvas shroud is switched away and the statue is revealed. What? Horrors to officialdom! In its lap is a familiar figure, its disgraceful billycock tipped over one eye, its monstrous shoes, its black smut of a moustache, and its general air of frowsy respectability sound asleep. Slowly Charlie awakens to the consternation of officialdom, and the delighted roars of the crowd; you and me.

That, my friends is how it is done. Charlie lets us into the secret. "We" are his accomplices: it is "we" who tilt at the wind-

(Continued on page 32.)

THE FREE PASSES EVIL!

Does Indian Film Industry Lose 53 Lakhs Per Year?

"The free-pass evil, from the exhibitors point of view is engaging the attention of those interested in the well-being of the Film Industry, the Press and the general public during the last few days. "A good all-India Picture that is a 'Road Show Picture', looses on an average fifty thousand rupees, owing to the prevailing system of free-passes when the picture itself is bringing an average one and a half lakhs of rupees as income. It can be made clear that even in the case of an average picture bringing in an income at about seventy-five thousand rupees, also, the Industry looses about twenty-six thousand rupees", was the complaint of Mr. Kevalchand Mehta the Hon. Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Congress and who is acting as the Hon. Secretary of the coming Indian Motion Picture Exhibitors' Conference, which is meeting as a section of the Indian Motion Picture Congress on May 3.

IS IT TRUE?

Doubts were expressed in certain quarters as regards the accuracy of Mr. K. Mehta's statement referred above. Some of the Press representatives approached him for further details when Mr. Kevalchand Mehta supplied them some facts out of the information and data that he had collected with much labour and research, that the Number of Cinema Theatres showing Indian Films in India, he told the Press, is approximately 982. Total performances or Indian Films in one year are nearly 714,896, calculated at the rate of two shows per day. Generally ten persons are admitted as pass-holders for one show. So calculating at the average rate of, say twelve annas, per seat, the loss for ten seats per show is seven rupees and eight annas and the total loss, by way of free passes, for all the performances nearly amounts to Rs. 53,62,000. From this it will be obvious that the average loss, per even an average picture, from an average of 200 Indian Films per year is Rs. 26,800.

"THE SUN NEVER SETS"—OR DOES IT?

Universal's Indian Representatives Explain

With reference to our Hollywood representative's report published last week regarding Universal's forthcoming film, the Indian representatives of the Universal Corporation write to say:—

"No part of the picture is anti-Indian or likely to wound the religious, national or social susceptibilities of Indians. The title of the picture which is adapted from a book of that name does give rise to a feeling that it is based on a theme of British Imperialist propaganda. But all that it deals with is an adventure, with India as its background, and the producers have spared no pains to make it absolutely entertaining and free from political bias. While the subject of the picture was under consideration, the Bombay Branch of New Universal had sent a detailed report to the studio what might be considered objectionable."

We would have published this explanation without comment. But it is notable that even Universal's Indian representatives admit that

(1) The title of the book smells of Imperialist propaganda.

(2) There 'was' something objectionable in the original script of the film.

As for "The Sun Never Sets being an adventure film—the same was said about "Drum" and "Gungadin".

Meanwhile, we shall await further reports on the film from our Hollywood representative with an open mind.

JEPSEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Times "B" Put Up A Plucky Fight

The Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament commenced on Saturday afternoon on the B. P. H. A. ground at Church-Gate and two matches were decided. The two teams to pass into the next round were Eastern Watch Co. and Young Sports. The former accounted for the Bombay Catholic Textile Association and the latter for the "Times" "B".

There was little to choose between the two teams in the earlier match. B. C. T. A. scored first and the Eastern Watch Co. equalised immediately after the teams were level at half time. On resumption, the winners went ahead but towards the close the losers equalised but a minute from the end, the Eastern Watch Co. scored the third goal.

In the second match, the 'Times' "B" put up a plucky fight against the Young Sports and eventually lost by 3 goals. The winners scored two quick goals in the opening stages and scored a third towards the end of the second half.

The Young Sports now meet the G. I. P. Headquarters in the second round.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Continued from page 31.)

mills of self-importance and pump with him. It is you and me, with Charlie, who are up against it and emerge triumphant. And if the odds are fantastically overweighted, why the triumph is all the greater. If the pathos and incompetence of the little figure is grossly exaggerated then it is your incompetence and weakness, and mine which are pilloried; and yet allow their bearer to rise triumphant, because of his good intentions.

Good intentions; this is the very theme and spirit of a Chaplin Film.—Don Quixote and Sir Galahad rolled into one; that is Charlie Chaplin.

Do you remember "Modern Times", the last of the Chaplin Films? To my mind it wasn't so good as "City Lights", but it was a true comedy of good intentions. Everyone, from the pompous Factory boss to the neurotic inventor who sold him the automatic feeding machine (To keep the workmen at it during their dinner-hour) had the best of intentions. You will remember that there was a little speech in this film, but Charlie didn't speak. No, but he sang—incomprehensible words in the grand aria manner.

Talking of sounds, do you remember when Charlie swallows the penny whistle in "City Lights"? Someone slaps him on the back at a party, and down goes the whistle. Hiccups bring up despairing cheeps from the engulfed instrument. Taxis come up in response to its involuntary summons.

GAY SPIRIT STRESSED

It is the resignation and the courage with which Charlie masters his internal orchestra which moves us. Behind all the ridiculous devices in his films there is always this feeling; that your courage and mine in the face of insuperable difficulties is shown to be possible in the weak person of Charlie. All his imagination, all his sense of the ridiculous is subordinated to this understanding of the weakness in all of us that desires to be strong. Every foot of a Chaplin film stresses the persistence of the gay human spirit in the common Man.

The Charlie Chaplin principle is especially precious to the regiment-populations of modern cities. You seldom hear of Charlie's popularity in small town cinema; high life as expressed by Miss Crawford or sentimentality in the person of Miss Temple are country meat. Eddie Canter, Harold Lloyd or Laurel and Hardy are the favourite comedians in the provincial towns. But wherever the industrialised masses are gathered together you will find the Chaplin fans. Because his art expresses the revolt of mankind against mechanisation, bureaucracy and the petty pomposity of minor Officials more completely than any other form of art has ever done. Charlie shows the irrepressible human being bobbing up like a jack in the box despite all the efforts of our lords and masters to make us plain efficient.

Soviet Russia, which eagerly absorbed all the Chaplin Films, was at first officially afraid that the film would make its workers ridicule the factory system. But "Modern Times" eventually had a record run in Russia, whose public have perhaps the highest critical standards of any country.

One hears how Charlie's latest film "The Dictator", on which he has been working for two years, was suspended production because of the fear of the Hays Censorship Bureau in Hollywood that its release would cause the exclusion of all American Films from Central Europe. However, Charlie has won; "The Dictator" is to be produced.

You see the Powers know very well the real forces with which they have to reckon in the unassuming figure of our Charlie. Bless him—he has contributed more than a great many men with more illustrious names to that international comradesnip of the common man which alone can bring peace. Let us wish him all that he has made it so clear that he wishes us; happiness, particularly in adversity—the magic touch that transforms a depressing world into a world of gay adventure.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

Statistics For The Quarter Ended 30th Sept. 1938

Statistics of industrial disputes in British India during the third quarter of the year 1938 published by the Government of India have been reviewed in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette."

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

There were 105 disputes in progress during the quarter involving 134,053 workers and resulting in an aggregate loss of 1,551,522 working days. Forty-six of the disputes arose over wages questions. Matters relating to "Bonus" accounted for two disputes, to "Personnel" for 33 and to "Leave and Hours" for three, while 21 disputes were due to "Miscellaneous causes." All the disputes except 14 terminated during the quarter, the workers being successful either partially or fully in 42 and entirely unsuccessful in the remaining 49 disputes.

DISPUTES IN BOMBAY

The total number of industrial disputes which occurred in the Province of Bombay during 1938 was 111. They involved 62,188 workers and were responsible for a loss of 694,118 working days during the year. The number of disputes in the textile industry was 64 in which 54,980 work-people were involved and the loss in time suffered by the industry was 643,044 working days.

Out of the total number of disputes, 65 or 58.56 per cent. arose over questions relating to "Pay and allowances" and 24 or 21.62 per cent. were due to questions relating to employment of individuals. "Conditions of work, discipline, etc." formed the cause of 14 disputes, while the remaining eight were due to "Other causes."

London, April 22.—The Rumanian Legation in London has announced that it has been authorised to state that M. Gafencu gave no interview and made no statement whatever during his stay in Berlin.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

8 a.m. With one voice. 8-30 a.m. Songs from silver screen. 12-30 p.m. Amirabai Karnataki. 12-45 p.m. Rahmat Khan of Dharwar. 1 p.m. Ata Husain of Baroda. 1-30 p.m. Music. 3-30 p.m. Children's Hour. 6 p.m. A I R quartet. Gat Hanskankani. 6-5 p.m. Jhinjhoti Jhaptala. 6-15 p.m. Ebrahim. 6-20 p.m. Master Shantaram. 6-40 p.m. Rahmat Khan of Dharwar. 7 p.m. Provincial peculiarities. 7-30 p.m. Ata Husain of Baroda. 7-50 p.m. Sazon-ki-Jhankar. 8 p.m. Actress ki Dak. 8-20 p.m. Amirbai Karnataki. 8-45 p.m. Sitar. 9 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-15 p.m. Week in sport by Talyarkhan. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-50 p.m. Recent books by Dr. Vaidyanathaswami. (Relayed from Madras). 10-5 p.m. Fritz Kreisler and Berlin Opera Orchestra. 11 p.m. Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 10-5 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 10-5 p.m. Variety. 11 p.m. Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-40 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-0 Sarangi. 8-5 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8-25 Instrumental Duet. 8-30 Valayat Khan. 8-45 For Young Listeners.

1-30 p.m. Tunes of Town. 2-0 In Devotional Mood. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Valayat Khan. 6-25 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 6-45 Sitar. 6-55 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Next Week's Programmes. 8-10 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-30 Instrumental Duet. 8-35 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 9-0 Clarionet. 9-5 Valayat Khan. 9-50 British National Opera.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.950 kc|s)

7-30 to 9-30 a.m. As in Delhi I. 1-30 p.m. Ballet Music.

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 7-35 Radio Orchestra. 7-45 Vakil Ahmed Qidwai. 8-0 to 8-10 As in Delhi 1. 8-10 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 6-30 Ghulam Sabri 8-35 Valayat Khan. 9-0 to 9-50 as in Delhi I. 9-50 Vakil Ahmad Qidwai. 10-5 From Geet to Khayal.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc|s)

7-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi I. 6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

8-30 a.m. Ali Hossain. 8-55 p.m. Kamal Das Gupta. 9-10 a.m. Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 9-30 a.m. Kamal Das Gupta. 9-45 a.m. Satyen Ghosal. 10-5 a.m. Music Lesson. 10-45 a.m. Stage and screen. 11-5 a.m. Morning music. 6 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 p.m. Church Service. 7-20 p.m. Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 7-40 p.m. Mrs. P. Mukherjee. 8 p.m. Sachin Dev Burman. 9 p.m. Songs from Operas. 9-15 p.m. William Shakespeare. 10-15 p.m. London Palladium Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 9 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9 p.m. Pardesi.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

5 p.m. Ayathurai Desigar: Flute. 5-30 p.m. Shrimatis Krishnaveni and Kamakshibai: Vocal. 6-15 p.m. Bhama Vijayam (Tamil). 6-40 p.m. Carnatic orchestra. 6-45 p.m. Song offerings by T. M. Iyer. Vocal. 7-30 p.m. Shrimatis Krishnaveni and Kamakshibai: Vocal. 8 p.m. R. K. Venkata Rama Sastri: violin. 8-45 p.m. Shrimati C. S. Rajam and G. S. Vijaya Rao. 9-20 p.m. T. H. Narahari Rao: veena. 9-50 p.m. Recent books, review by Dr. R. Vaidyanathaswami. 10-5 p.m. T. H. Narahari Rao: veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Pandit Nanjundasami. 5-30 p.m. to 9-20 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-20 p.m. Violin. 9-30 p.m. Arthur Vander Holt: organ. 9-50 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 10-10 p.m. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1086 kc/s).

6-0 p. m. Sheikh Abdul Majid. 6-15 Umra Zia Begam. 6-35 Siraj Ahmad. 6-45 Sheikh Abdul Majid. 7-0 For the Countryside. 7-45 Tongawallan: (Hindustani). 8-0 Sheikh Abdul Majid. 8-10 Umra Zia Begam. 8-20 Feroz Nizami and Umra Zia Begam. 8-30 Faiz Fareed. 8-35 Feroz Nizami. 8-55 Sheikh Abdul Majid. 9-50 Recent Books. By Dr. Vaidyanathaswami. (Relayed from Madras). 10-5 Umra Zia Begam. 10-15 Feroz Nizami. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mohammad Bashir Khan. 6-20 Jameelabai of Cawnpur. 6-45 Mubarak Husain. 7-5 The Drum. 7-15 Mohammad Bashir Khan. 7-35 Jameelabai of Cawnpur. 8-0 Programme for Women. 8-30 Your Diagnosis Please. 8-50 Hamtaran Ghazlen. 9-50 Recent Books. By Dr. Vaidyanathaswami. (Relayed from Madras). 10-5 Mohammad Bashir Khan. 10-25 Jameelabai of Cawnpur.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s).

7 p.m. Announcements in Pashto. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on Table. 7-50 Wynford Reynolds and his Octet. 8-30 Religious Service. (R. C.). 9-20 Saturday Sport. 9-30 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter. 9-50 Sports Talk. 10-0 Music of Years. 10-30 Message to Scouts.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B. will give a public lecture on "The Way to Peace and Prosperity" on Monday, 24th April, at 6-30 p.m. at the Adult Education Association Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort.

A programme of questions and answers will follow.

Mere Denial Can't Carry Conviction

Mahatma Demands Impartial Inquiry Into Alleged Official Goondaism In Travancore

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The following is the substantial translation of the resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress in the first week of the month:

"The Working Committee records its appreciation of the decision taken by the Acting President and the Council of Action to suspend C. D. pursuant to the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. The Working Committee desires to emphasise the need at this juncture for local and taluk committees to concentrate on the constructive work and strengthen the organisational side of the movement.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: All Congress Committees are therefore directed to continue to work for the spread of khadi and Swadeshi and against the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Each taluk committee may also undertake such other rural reconstruction programme as is particularly suited and is of immediate benefit to the taluk.

KHADI: The Working Committee appoints a sub-committee consisting of Sjts. Elankath Ramakrishna Pillai (convener), G. Ramachandran and K. M. Bhoothalingam Pillai to submit an exhaustive report on the facilities available in the State for the spinning and weaving of khadi and to submit a scheme for the same. This Committee is further directed to choose and recommend further centres where work can be immediately commenced.

INDIGENOUS WEAVING: For the purpose of encouraging indigenous weaving (which is an important industry in the State) the Working Committee constitutes Sjts. R. Shankar (convener), K. S. Thangal and M. G. Koshi as a sub-committee to submit a scheme for the same.

OFFICIAL GOONDAISM: The Working Committee views with deep concern the rowdyism that is being inspired to suppress the State Congress activities. The Committee recalls the hooliganism instigated by the Police in the State Congress meetings during the months of May and June last year. Until the release of political prisoners in November last, State Congress meetings were sought to be prevented either by prohibitory orders or by hooliganism or by declaring the State Congress illegal. After the release, though numerous meetings were held before the middle of January, there were no disturbances whatever. In the meantime the Government began recruiting what is called the Special Police. These special Policemen have no uniform and their pay was fixed at Rs. 5 per month. Towards the middle of January 1939, these special Policemen commenced attending meetings at Neyyattinkara and Parur taluks

SHAMELESS ACTS.

These so-called Policemen and the rowdies under them have since been endeavouring to break up State Congress meetings. On March 11th a dozen drunken rowdies attempted to break up a State Congress meeting at Thodupuzha by caterwauling and by staging a mock fight among themselves at the meeting. There was a repetition of the same disorderly behaviour on the 15th at Kuthattukulam, where the President was stripped naked on the platform. On the 19th at Quilon drunken rowdies broke up a State Congress meeting by beating drums and creating other disturbances. On the 20th at Nagercoil rowdies threw mud on the people. On the 22nd at Kuzithura one of the drunken hooligans threatened to stab the President with a knife. On the 25th at Thodupuzah rowdies brought kerosene oil cans to the meeting and began drumming them to the tune of obscene songs.

Even after announcing on the 22nd the suspension of Satyagraha, volunteer jathas and meetings for constructive work have been subjected to goondaism. On March 30th at Parur a State Congress meeting had to be dispersed owing to rowdyism. Even the refreshments that were being taken for the President were forcibly snatched away by the rowdies. On April 1st, at Quilon, a constructive work jatha was set upon by rowdies on the public road and robbed of their money. The leader of the jatha, Sjt. P. J. Verghese, an Advocate, suffered serious injuries.

EXHORTATION TO WORKERS: Last November, when the political prisoners were released, it was believed that we had at least secured the liberty to hold public meetings. The present situation, however, is worse than what existed in August last when the State Congress was declared illegal. The Committee deeply appreciates the firm faith in nonviolence evinced by those who attended the recent Sate Congress meetings. This rowdyism is the result of the persistent policy of repression continued by Government even after the suspension of Satyagraha. Not only is the Government unwilling to grant any of the demands of the State Congress but it is continuing to arrest State Congress workers on some pretext or other and endeavouring to obstruct even the carrying out of the constructive programme of the Congress. Whatever be the force of the repression and the extent of rowdyism that the Government may release, the State Congress will continue its work awaiting further instructions from Gandhiji. While protesting against the hooliganism inspired and encouraged by the Government the Committee exhorts the people to carry on the work of the Congress with courage and with nonviolence."

SUSPENSION JUSTIFIED

I would like the workers to realize that events there have more than justified suspension of civil disobedience. The authorities have provided them with ample opportunity for the exercise of patience and restraint. They have also provided them with opportunity for suffering without civil disobedience. If, therefore, the workers can go through the ordeal without losing faith or heart and prosecute quietly and resolutely the constructive programme, Swaraj will come automatically. This is a bold statement; some will call it ridiculous. Nevertheless it comes from the deepest conviction.

What worries me, however, is the statement in the concluding paragraph that "the State Congress will continue its work awaiting further instructions from Gandhiji." This declaration of faith in me is both touching and embarrassing. Let the workers know that whilst my advice and guidance are always at their disposal I have no further instructions to give till new light dawns on me. I have prescribed a well-tried remedy. And I am quite capable of saying, "Go on repeating it, for it is never-failing." I am not likely easily to advise resumption of civil disobedience. There is too much violence and untruth in the air to warrant resumption anywhere. And in the case of Travancore, as I have said, resumption is superfluous.

NEED FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

With reference to the alleged goondaism by the State, the public are bound to put implicit faith in the allegations, unless there is an impartial inquiry made. Surely the mere denial by the authorities, no matter how often repeated, can carry no conviction. Nor will it serve the intended purpose if a local whitewashing commission is appointed. Confidence can be restored and truth brought to light only if the inquiry is made by outside judges of unimpeachable impartiality.

As They See It Abroad

Benito: "Why should I jump first?"

"Le Populaire," Paris.

BIGGEST SATYAGRAHI JATHA

Batch Of 500 Leaves Sholapur For Gulbarga

SHOLAPUR, April 22.

The biggest of the "Satyagrahi" jathas hitherto sent to Gulbarga left Sholapur to-day, led by the Fourth Dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha Samiti, Rajguru Dhurendra Shastri. A large crowd of Hindus of all castes and some Muslims was present at the railway station.

Earlier, the "Satyagrahis" numbering 500 marched through principal streets of the city, carrying huge banners inscribed with "Om" and singing songs and shouting Arya slogans. The leader and the 'Satyagrahis" were garlanded "en route."

The departure was preceded by solemn Vedic rituals of "havan" and "pooja" at which Dhurendra Shastri officiated and all "satyagrahis" participated. After the rituals, the Dictator reviewed the volunteers at their camp and exhorted them to remain non-violent in the face of the gravest provocations. Thereafter, he formally nominated as the Fifth Dictator Pandit Vedavrat Vanaprasti, a Bihar leader.—United Press.

Eighth Dictator In Arya Satyagraha

LAHORE, April 22.

Lala Devi Chand, Principal, D. A. V. College, Hoshiarpur, has been appointed eighth "Dictator" in the Arya Samaj Satyagraha in Hyderabad (Deccan).—A.P.

SETH BAJAJ'S HEALTH

Loss Of 17 Pounds In Weight

JAIPUR, April 21.

Seth Kamalnayan Bajaj, eldest son of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, along with Messrs. Jagdish Prasad, Chiranjilal and Madanlal Seth, interviewed Seth Jamnalal yesterday.

Asked about his father's health, Seth Kamalnayan said that the climate of Moransagar did not suit his father. Seth Jamnalal had digestive troubles, because the water of the place was too heavy.

On April 1 last, a State doctor examined Seth Jamnalal, and though he had lost his weight by about 17 pounds and was weak, his normal condition was not bad. Occasionally, Seth Kamalnayan said, he felt the want of social and intellectual companionship. He, however, appeared cheerful, and was found always to be trying to make himself agreeable to the existing circumstances.

"We were gald to note," said Seth Kamalnayan, "that the police authorities are taking care for his comfort."

Seth Kamalnayan also saw Mr. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur.—United Press.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

New Members Appointed

NEW DELHI, April 20.

The Government of India have appointed the following persons as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years:—

(1) Mr. S. A. Shere, Curator, Patna Museum, Patna; (2) Rai Bahadur K. L. Barua, Shillong; (3) Mr. S. C. Goswami, Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Districts; and (4) Rai Bahadur Amarnath Ray, Zamindar, Sunamganj, Assam.

The appointment of Mr. Shere take effect from March 31, 1939, and of the other three from April 1, 1939.

Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdul Ali has been appointed as an additional member for three years from April 5, 1939.

The term of Reverend Father H. Heras, Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, as an ordinary member of the Commission has been extended for a further period of three years with effect from February 10, 1939.—United Press.

Lesson Of Fate Of Czechs For India

Renoo Roy's Address To Students' Conference In London

PLEA FOR ENDOWMENTS FROM CONGRESS GOVTS. TO FEDERATION OF INDIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF EUROPE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 14.

For the third year in succession Indian students in Britain and on the Continent are holding to-day their annual conference at Friends House, Euston Road. Although our student population here is a "floating" population, it is noteworthy to record that with each conference they give us a satisfactory account of their capacity to organise themselves in a foreign country. Tried veterans return to India and their places are taken by the "freshers"; but in spite of lack of experience they have been able to maintain the continuity of the main aims and objects of their general policy, as is reflected in the series of resolutions adopted after an interesting and occasionally exciting and heated debates. Those who had the command of the conference last year are either in India this year or have taken a back place to give opportunity to others to carry on the year's programme as it was adopted at the last year's conference.

Mr. Himmat Sinh, this year's general secretary, had co-operation of other excellent workers and the organising committee has provided us with a programme which includes discussion on the grievances of Indian students in this country and at home, India's position in world politics, with a direct reference to the international situation and India's struggle against British Imperialism, with direct reference to the decisions taken at Tripuri and by the Indian Trade Union and Kisan Movements.

This morning under the chairmanship of Miss Renoo Roy, of Trinity College, Cambridge, over 200 students listened to Mr. K. Zilliacus who discussed for over an hour "Youth and the ideological conflict". He addressed the Indian students as one who belonged to the generation that fought in the last world war speaking to those who have got as far in life to-day as his generation did in 1914. He talked to them as one who was an Englishman in law and by emotional loyalty, but as an internationalist by training and conviction—speaking to young Indians who in their life time will have to solve the double problem of making their country an independent nation and fitting it to take its place as a member of the world community

LESSON FOR INDIAN YOUTH.

Mr. Zilliacus gave us an analysis of the international situation and emphasised the lesson that Indian youth should draw from it. "The lesson for you as Indians" he said, "is that you will soon have nothing to hope or to fear from the ruling class of this country (Britain)

WARNING FROM FATE OF CZECHS

"In September 1937, Mr. Ogilvie, speaking in the Indian Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Defence Department, said in case a major danger threatened India, the British Army, Navy and Air Force would come to your assistance. Well, Mr. Chamberlain has changed all that. When he murdered Czechoslovakia and Spanish democracy he also sabotaged Imperial defence to death. In case of a world war this country (Britain) will be fighting for its life against such fearful odds, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain and the plutocracy he represents, that we shall not be able to do anything about whatever happens in the Far East. So far from Great Britain being able to help India, the ruling class of this country, if you allow it to do so, will squander Indian lives and treasure as recklessly as it proposes to gamble with the lives of the British people in the war that its pro-Fascist foreign policy and refusal to co-operate with the Soviet Union is making inevitable. That war will last for years and will end in revolutions. This is the situation in which you will have to attempt the double task of freeing your country from alien rule and welding its diversity of races, tongues, religions and political structure into national unity, and helping free India to play her part in the common task of civilised mankind and that is to build up some form of world Government based on democracy and social justice."

Miss Renoo Roy received congratulations for her speech in welcoming Mr. Zilliacus and Mr. Krishna Menon, who were the two distinguished speakers this morning. "We meet at a time of grave international crisis. The past few months have seen the destruction of Spanish freedom and the enslavement of Czechoslovakia and Albania by reaction and Fascism. The policy of British Imperialism is in large measure is responsible for these tragic events. Through its most representative Chamberlain, British Imperialism continues its policy of repression in the Empire, is preparing for the destruction of democracy in England itself and is actively encouraging the Fascist brutality," Miss Roy declared amidst cries of "Shame."

NEED OF FREEDOM

"Our main task in this situation" she continued, "is to prepare ourselves to take our rightful place in the struggle of our nation for freedom because through freedom alone can we abolish the grinding poverty and misery of our people, develop our educational system suited to the needs of younger generation and play our part with the young people everywhere in the building up of a better, freer and happier world based on peace, equality and justice for all peoples?"

PART OF WORLD STRUGGLE

Miss Roy felt that Indians must never for a moment forget that India's struggle for freedom was a part of the world-wide fight for democracy, and peace. It could not be viewed in isolation since a victory for reaction anywhere in the world meant a tightening of the hold of British reactionaries in India. It was a grave mistake to assume that Mr. Chamberlain was weakening. "Thus we see" one of capitulation all along the line and that British Imperialism was weakening. "Thus we see," Miss Roy added: "at the very moment Fascism has strengthened itself in Europe. British Imperialism is up and about to force Federation upon our country. These are not mere coincidents. It is necessary for imperialism that the final bond be quickly imposed but the method of its imposition will depend upon the situation in India. Under these circumstances we welcome the firm stand made by the Indian National Congress at its Tripuri session against Federation and its reiteration to resist with all its might any attempt to impose it by force. There can be no compromise at all over this issue."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MUST UNITE

In concluding her speech Miss Roy pleaded eloquently for a unity of all anti-imperialists. "That must be our watchword", she declared, "and it is in this sphere that the youth of our country will have a great role to play. A great example is the way in which the Youth Movement in this country (Britain) is showing the path to unity to the Adult Movement and when we remember the great national unifying force the youth of Spain and China have been to their respective countries we realise more fully the responsibility that lies upon us."

INDIAN YOUTHS ABROAD

Mr. Himmat Sinh's report of the year's activities covered various activities in which the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe had been engaged during the whole year. Apart from organising themselves into various student bodies all over Britain, as suggested by our leaders, like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose, Dr. Syud Mahmood, Mr. B. G. Kher, and other educationists, the Federation has been actively participatiing in the youth activities of this country. As closest link has been established with organisations such as the British Youth Peace Assembly, the British Youth League of Nations Union, and the British National Youth Parliament. The quarterly journal, the "Indian Student" also maintained its high reputation in youth journalism in this country, thanks to the labours of its editor Mr. Satish Kalelkar and other members of the Editorial Board.

To-morrow the conference will devote itself to chalk out a programme for the coming year and the delegates will listen to a speech by Mr. Palme Dutt on India, after which there will be a discussion on the Indian situation with reference to the Tripuri session of the Congress.

PLEA FOR ENDOWMENTS

I understand that this afternoon during private discussion delegates expressed the wish that the Congress Governments in India should make small annual endowment to the funds of the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe in order to enable them to maintain a small office. There is no doubt that in the absence of permanent headquarters, the Federation is not in a position to put in a maximum amount of work with efficiency. It may be remembered in this connection that certain Provincial Governments in India have been making annual contributions to the Indian Students Union, at 112, Gower street, and the members of the Federation feel that their activities of the past three years justify them in looking upon the Congress Government for a similar treatment.

ARABS WILL NOT FORGET ALBANIA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 8.
(By Air Mail).

The invasion of Mohammedan Albania by Signor Mussolini, self-styled "Protector of Islam", has brought a wave of anger throughout the Moslem population of Morocco.

"A deep gulf now separates Islam and Italy," is a view being expressed in many places.—British United Press.

A member of an Arab organisation in London said to-day: "We now know that we cannot trust Mussolini. The people in the Balkans, in Greece and Turkey will listen no longer. The Arabs will not forget Albania."

Jugoslav refugees, who arrived in London from Albania described how the Albania mountaineers were preparing hastily to fight.

Some of them are armed with old rifles with which they fought the Turks 30 years ago, but others have modern machine-guns, hand grenades and tear-gas bombs.

First news that many Albanians received of the threat to their country was the appearance of Italian airplanes, which dropped leaflets with the demand "not to resist temporary occupation of the country by the Italian brothers." This had the effect, the refugees said, of arousing immediate preparations for resistance.

Army specialists deposited high explosives on the bridges and roads to blow them up in case of further Italian advance.

Albania border officials said at Dibra last night that propaganda had begun among the 300,000 Moslems who inhabit Northern Albania to declare this a holy war against "Christian barbarism of Italy." Similar propaganda was noticeable in the Jugoslav Kossova district, where many of the 500,000 Albanians who live there applied for permission to cross the border to join the resistance against the Italians.

Their request was not granted.

TRAINING IN FORESTRY

Facilities At Dehra Dun

With the closing of the Forest College at Coimbatore in July 1939, the Indian Forest Ranger College at Dehra Dun will have to cater for the whole of India and will then be the only institution in this country for the training of students of the Ranger Class. The College is intended for students from provinces and Indian States, etc., selected to fill the posts of Rangers and Deputy Rangers in the subordinate Forest Services, but it is also open to students from countries outside India. The number of students in 1937-38 was 33.

The course of this College lasts for two years, and the total cost of training a student comes to about Rs. 4,850.

The other sister institution at Dehra Dun, designated the Indian Forest College, was revived by the Government of India on May 13, 1938, for training of Officers for appointment to superior Provincial Forest Service. The training at this College is different from that given at the Indian Forest Ranger College. The course of study is a post-graduate one, leading up to the grant of a College Diploma in Forestry and is of the standard of the Degree Course at a British University. With the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, the course is designed to fit selected students for appointment to superior Provincial Forest Service and to afford a higher class education in Forestry to students deputed by Indian States and Governments of countries outside India.

The course extends over two years, and an annual fee of Rs. 3,500 per student has been fixed for the first course, which covers the cost of tuition, lodging, light and water and other services at the headquarters. The total cost of training per student comes to about Rs 10,550

In the first course which commenced on May 13, 1938, there were sixteen students.

Assembly Session Concludes

BOMBAY MINISTRY'S BIG ACHIEVEMENT

Jamnadas Charges Congressmen Of Deliberate Walkout

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The happy close of an eventful session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly was marked by a little excitement following Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's accusation that there was "a deliberate walk-out on the part of the Congress Members."

Want Of Quorum

Mr. Jakaty, a Congress Member, drew the attention of the Speaker to want of quorum

Judiciary And Executive

The Leader of the Opposition had moved an important resolution on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. The debate was proceeding, when several members were seen leaving the hall towards the lobby.

Record Session

The session itself was a record of which any Ministry can be proud. For its length and the amount of work gone through, it has hardly any parallel. And that speaks volumes for the tenacity, earnestness and single-mindedness of the Kher Cabinet.

Relief To Members

Those members of the Opposition who more than once complained about this "dreary" session heaved a sigh of visible relief when it was announced that the Assembly was adjourned "sine-die".

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S ACCUSATION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta complained to the Speaker that the whip of the Congress party stood at attention with arms spread out on the door and prevented the members from getting into the hall.

A few members at this stage entered the hall and they (Congress members) denied Mr. Mehta's allegations when Mr. Mehta said "I solemnly say that there was a deliberate walk-out on the part of the Congress members and I know they had no intention to take part in the debate."

The incident happened in connection with a resolution moved by Sir M. K. Dehalvi recommending to Government to take early steps to separate the judiciary from the executive.

The motion, the Leader of the Opposition, stated did noo require much explanation The Indian National Congress had been advocating this for the last so many years and he wanted to know why when the Congress came into power, they delayed carrying out this necessary and useful reform. The Leader of the Opposition charged the Home Minister by trying to gag him by raising a frivolous point of order. A motion of this kind should have been welcomed by the Government.

Now when the Government claimed to be a national one, how could they delay this reform he asked.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta condemned the Government in not carrying the reform, which they had been advocating for years There was no explanation for their inexcusable delay in the matter. The only logical inference was that the Congress Ministry was not keen on the reform. The U. P. Ministry was in favour of separating the judiciary from the executive, the Madras Government did not approve of it while the Bombay Government had not made up their minds The Congress Governments were not speaking with one voice; he said.

Mr. Mehta then dwelt at length on the evils of the judiciary and the executive being vested in one and same authority.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, could not help exclaiming that the world had gone topsy turvey. The Leader of the opposition was forced to raise this motion due to the Government's apologetic attitude.

Mr. Jakati, spoke in Kanarese and the Prime Minister acted as his interpreter.

Mr. Jhabvala remarked that those who had the whip in their hands should not be allowed to use the pen.

The executive and the judiciary should not vested in one.

IN WORKING CLASS INTEREST

Mr. S. V. Parulekar said it was notorious that the Congress Government had no sympathy with the Communists and therefore it was dangerous that the Magistrates who were the creatures of the Government, should be given judicial powers. In the interests of the working classes he wanted the judiciary to be separated from the executive Mr. Chundrigar held that the independence of the judiciary could only be maintained if it was separated from the executive.

The Leader of the opposition remarked that it was rediculous for the Government to suggest that they could not carry out this reform for want of funds.

NO MONEY FOR REFORM

Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that there was no difference of opinion between the Government and the opposition as to the necessity of this reform and added "It is fundamental, necessary and urgent." He maintained that the immediate carrying out of the reform could not be done without an additional expense of 15 to 20 lakhs. The Government, were of the opinion that rural reconstructions scheme and prohibition were important than this reform and therefore they could not give precedence to it. He then said:

"The Government so far pursued two schemes. One was to readjust the Talukas in a district so that in limited expenditure criminal work could be transferred to the Subordinate Judges. After a thorough investigation it was found that the enlargement of Talukas and Pethas would impose hardship on the revenue officials. Government have, therefore, decided to invest second class Subordinate Judges with first class powers subject to the concurrence of the High Court.

This scheme is being pursued and it is hoped that the Debt Redemption Act will relieve the files of the Subordinate Judges to such an extent that they may be able to take up a volume of criminal work.

Any sudden introduction of the change is difficult to be achieved. A sudden change would imply enlargement of the cadre of the Subordinate Judges.

Such a change would imply rearrangement of the district machinery and would perhaps put the machinery out of gear and the vast reorganising programme of Government would suffer.

There is another important aspect of the question also. The Constitution as provided by the Government of India Act has not made the judiciary completely independent of the executive. In several important respects it is placed under the special protection of the Governor and the Government of India as against the Legislature representing the people and any change which is to be effected has to be done without interfering with the progress of Responsible Government.

The resolution, being introduced under special rules of the house could not be voted.

Session Prorogued

The Speaker then announced the sessions prorogued and the members celebrated the announcement with applause.

Sir S. T. Kambli, attended today for the first time since the sessions began. Sir D. B. Cooper, was also present in the House, this being his third visit since the commencement of the sessions.

Question Hour

Questioned on the alleged harassment of the Kisan on Mandir Taluka, Mr. K. M. Munshi stated 24 kisans were sentenced on the 11th January 1939 to various terms of imprisonment and fine in Mandvi Taluka for offences under sections 143, 147, 379 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code in connection with the kisan movement.

Only one and not two out of the 24 kisan prisoners died while in jail. He died of Lobar Pneumonia on the 18th January 1939.

It was not the policy of Government to interfere with the kisan movement so long as it is conducted on legitimate and peaceful lines.

Replying to the ban on the book "The Indian Struggle" by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Congress President, the Hon. Mr. Munshi stated that the book had not been declared forfeited by the Government of Bombay but the Government of India prohibited its entry but this notification was subsequently cancelled. The Government of India it was understood took action on the ground that the book tended generally to encourage methods of terrorism or direct action.

Elders Pass Prize Competition Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THAT THERE IS A SUFFICIENT WEAPON IN THE ARMOURY OF GOVERNMENT TO MEET DIFFICULTIES ARISING OUT OF THE PROVISION TO EXCLUDE LEVY OF TAX ON PRIZE COMPETITIONS IN A NEWSPAPER OR PERIODICAL, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, was the assertion made by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, in reply to criticisms on the Prize Competition Bill, in the Bombay Legislative Council, yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Council, was in the chair.

There was a thin attendance in the House. Proceedings were dull and the members were so inattentive that the President had to appeal, at one stage, to the members "to co-operate" with him in giving their vocal assent to the passing of a clause in one of the Bills under consideration.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, while supporting the Prize Competition Bill, thought that the provision to exclude levy of tax on prize competition might be taken advantage of by the promoters of those competitions in Bombay by giving them to newspapers or periodicals outside the Province of Bombay.

The Finance Minister while not denying such a difficulty stated that the clauses governing licence for promotion of prize competitions and expiry and renewal of licence could meet the contingency visualised by Mr. Joshi.

He pointed out that Government had the power and discretion to issue or renew licences. It was easy for Government to lay down conditions for such licences who proposed to take or took advantage of the provision to first publish those competitions in the newspapers of Bombay.

Incidentally, the Minister stated that it was the desire of Government to see that money from Bombay should not go to lotteries conducted outside. If it were possible for Government to stop the outflow of money in such lotteries, Government would certainly do it. But if they could not stop it altogether, they would, at least, take the second best alternative of levying a tax on them.

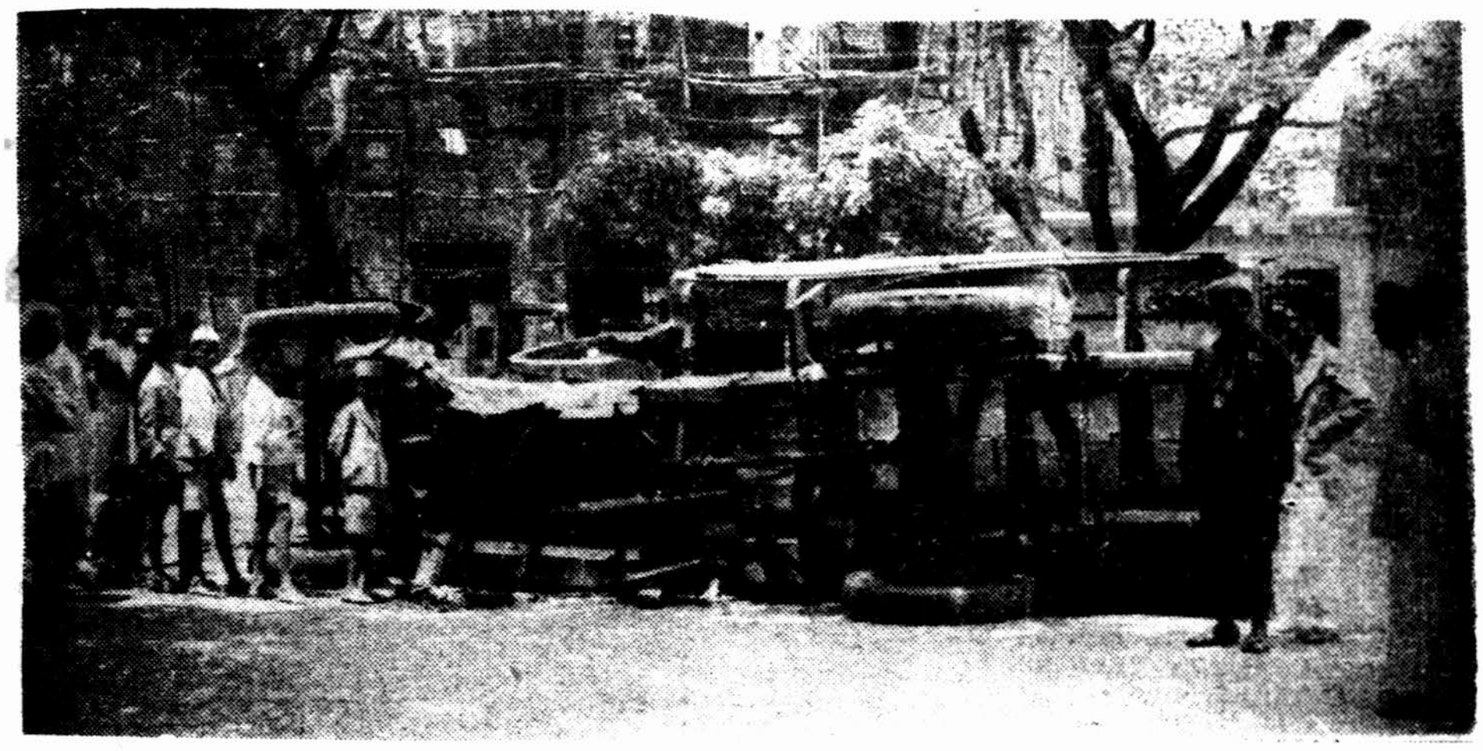
In this connection, he revealed, that some time ago, the Irish Sweep Stakes representatives proposed him that they would open a grand office in Bombay and that they would be willing to pay 10 per cent. of their proceeds by way of tax. But Government refused to grant necessary permission. The Finance Minister added that the same reply would apply to all "outside lotteries."

The Bill passed all the three readings.

The Rent Restriction Bill and the Bombay District Municipal and Municipal Boroughs Amending Bill also passed through all the three readings.

The Bill to amend Transfer of Property Act passed through the first and second readings and the Land Revenue Tribunal Bill was also introduced.

The House then adjourned till Monday.



A serious motor accident occurred at Reay Road. Picture shows how the motor car has fallen in damaged condition.

Prof. V. S. Athvankar, head of the Weaving Department, Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, who sailed on last Saturday, for Japan, to study the Large Scale and Cottage Industries, there, with a view to suggest methods for the development of the same in the Baroda State.

Prosecution Arguments In Exchange Case

Previous Judgments Quoted

Prosecution argument in the case against the seven directors and members of the Indian Cotton Exchange concluded on Friday, when the case came up before Mr. W. K. Mankar, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay.

The Police Prosecutor, Mr. C. B. Velkar read extracts from past judgments to prove his contention that in a trial under the Gaming Act, the Prosecution was only required to prove the seizure of a thing and that the thing seized was an instrument of gaming. He said that in the present case, it was not necessary to prove the contents of all "souda" books.

He then enunciated certain criteria to decide whether a "souda" was a wagering transaction judged by those criteria, the "soudas" found in the "souda" books were gambling transactions and the Exchange where they were carried on was a gambling place

Defence arguments will be heard on Monday at 1 p. m.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Chhatrapati and Mr. Vyas appeared for the accused.

Students Of the Abdullah Fazalbhoy Technical Institute watching a film being made at Saraswati Studios, Poona, which they visited last week.

EXPLOSION IN JODHPUR

Girl Killed: Deputation To Chief Minister

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, April 21.

A deputation headed by Mr. Kanhyalal Kalyantri, President, Marwar Lok Parishad, Phalodi Branch, arrived here and interviewed all the Ministers.

During the 45 minutes' interview they urged upon the Chief Minister the necessity of suspension of land revenue in the famine area, women's hospital and roads at Phalodi.

The Chief Minister gave a patient hearing.

Mr. Kalyantri also put his views on constitutional reforms before the Ministers.

An explosion occurred in the Muslim locality here. A young girl was killed. Police are patrolling the locality.

KALYAN RAILWAY WORKERS' MASS MEETING

Jhabwala And Vaidya Exhort Workers To Be Ready

The Fourth propaganda meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen Bombay Division was held at Kalyan on the 19th April near the Station Platform The meeting was attended by no less than 500 Railway Workers.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya explained the importance of the coming Divisional Conference to be held in Bombay at the end of May 1939 and asked workers to prepare for the said conference.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala explained in detail the work done by the Union.

The following resolution was passed:

This meeting of Railway Workers expresses its emphatic opinion that new management of Railway sought to be introduced in the form of Railway Federal authority is definitely detrimental to the interest of Railway workers and the people of India as a whole and as such strongly urges upon the All-India Railway men's Federation which is to meet in its annual General Meeting at Madras on the 1st of May to chalk out a programme to organise country-wide opposition to this absolute scheme of Railway Management and demand complete control of Indian Railway by Indian people.

CENSURE MOTIONS AGAINST CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Jai Prakash Deprecates Irresponsible Utterances: Socialist Attitude

PATNA, April 22.

"It is a pure myth," remarked Mr. Jai Prakash Narain General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, interviewed in connection with a report appearing in the Press, that the National Executive of the party will meet here shortly to consider its attitude towards the motion of no-confidence in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, reported to have been given notice of by some Congress members of the Central Assembly for consideration at the next meeting of the A.-I.C.C. at Calcutta

"The resolution of no-confidence in the Congress President is positively silly," he declared, and added that such resolution might accentuate differences among Congressmen, embitter their mutual relation, and further complicate the already complicated situation

"At the present time," he wnet on, every effort is being made to bring together all Congressmen in order to strengthen the Congress, and therefore no encouragement should be given to any form of fissiparous tendency, nor anything said or done which may be a source of misunderstand. It is extremely painful to me that some Congressmen appear to have been disregarding this principle, and indulge utterances in an irresponsible manner."

Concluding Mr. Jai Prakash observed: "Resolution of no-confidence from either side is positively silly and will be of no good to anybody."—United Press.

"NO-CONFIDENCE IN GANDHIJI"

Tabled Not By Sardul Singh: A.I.C.C. Regrets Mistake

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The A.I.C.C. Office states that a regrettable mistake has occurred in the message published yesterday regarding the resolution of no-confidence in Mahama Gandhi and thirteen ex-Members of the Congress Working Committee. The resolution has been tabled by Mr. Kumarananda of Ajmer, and not by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar.

It appears that Sardar Sardul Singh had given notice of a resolution regarding the Tariff Bill and Boycott of the British goods, which was typed in the A.I.C.C. Office on the same sheet on which Mr. Kumarananda's resolution of no-confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and 13 members of the Working Committee was typed. This led to the mistake.

The A.I.C.C. has telegraphically informed Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar of the mistake.—A.P.

ARRESTS AT CUTTACK

Student Satyagrahis Picket Secretariat

CUTTACK, April 21

A further contingent of thirteen students were arrested by the police this morning while offering "Satyagraha" before the Secretariat as a protest against the local Government's attitude towards the strike in the Orissa Medcal School. A large crowd had gathered to witness the "Satyagraha".

Elaborate police arrangements were made to control the traffic, and constables were posted at the gates of the Secretariat before the arrival of student "Satyagrahis".

The police formed a cordon and allowed the officials to get in, and those students who prevented them from entering the Secretariat were arrested. They have been remanded to jail custody

The twelve students, who were arrested yesterday while offering "Satyagraha", will be tried tomorrow.—United Press.

Bombay Literacy Campaign

COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Literacy Campaign issued the following appeal:—

The appalling extent of illiteracy in this country as compared with the advanced countries of the world, can be judged from the fact that while the percentage of literates in India is only 8, it is 94 in England, 94.5 in America, 98 in Soviet Russia, 99 in Germany and 99.70 in Japan. In Bombay City the proportion of literates in every thousand above the age of five years is 314 among men and 173 among women.

Illiteracy is a heavy handicap on the moral and material progress of a country. It is not possible for a nation of illiterates successfully to survive in the struggle for existence. Literacy may not be of much value in itself, but it is a key to knowledge and progress. Political power is passing into the hands of the masses. If self-government is to be good government also, we must educate "our masters"—the masses.

Naturally, therefore, liquidation of illiteracy is engaging the serious attention of all public-spirited persons and also the Governments in all Provinces. The Government of Bombay has appointed a Provincial Board for Adult Education, which in its turn has appointed the Bombay Adult Education Committee. At the instance and with the co-operation of this Committee the Social Service League, Bombay, has undertaken to carry out a literacy drive in the city and suburbs of Bombay. For this purpose a Committee called the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee has been formed. It is fairly representative and has been so fortunate as to secure the sympathy, support and collaboration of a number of leading citizens, eminent educationists and social workers, both men and women. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, is the President of this Campaign Committee.

The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee has decided to open 500 centres in different localities, and it is estimated that about 2,000 volunteers will be required for teaching, organising and supervising and also for collecting small donations.

We, therefore, appeal to all citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally to the Literacy Campaign funds. Donations may be sent to the Secretaries, Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, Servants of India Society Home, Girgaum, Bombay.

TRAINING CLASSES

Training Classes for those who have enrolled themselves as teachers for the Literacy Campaign will begin from the 24th instant. The following is the first day's programme:

Wilson College Hall for teachers of A, B, C, D Wards on Monday, the 24th April at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, for teachers of E, F. & G. Wards, including Matunga, on Monday, the 24th April at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Programme for the subsequent days will be announced at the first day's meeting.

FACILITIES IN C WARD

To facilitate the work of Literacy Campaign in "C" Ward the following offices have been opened with the respective officers:

1. Near Round Temple, Time from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Messrs. Rada Raman, Desai and Mahimkar are in charge of this office.

2. Dadisheth Agyari Lane, Navi Wadi Municipal School, Time from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Messrs. More and Safre are in charge.

3. G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Time 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Messrs. R. B. Patel, Harkisan Dayal will be in charge.

LADIES' MEETING

A public meeting of ladies will be held on Tuesday, the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to enlist their sympathy and active support for the Literacy Campaign. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will preside.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

Record Of Good Work Done

The following are extracts from the report of the Hon. Secretaries of the Muslim Ambulance Society for the year 1938:—

We have the pleasure to place the annual report of the Muslim Ambulance Society 1938 calendar year will go down in the Society's annals as an epoch-making period for the various progressive strides the Society has taken during the past 12 months: speaking of strides the progress of this Society in the short period of seven years is, indeed, unique and unprecedented The most important of its achievements of the year under report is the construction of the Society's own building which as H. E. Sir Roger Lumely put it: "...should place the Society on a sound footing and also increase the efficiency of the Muslim Ambulance and Nursing Units..." The generous response and the unanimous support this scheme has received is in itself the proof of the usefulness and popularity of this body; its well-wishers, donors, and patrons nevertheless deserve our sincere thanks for their generous help The foundation stone of the Society's building was laid on the 19th December 1938 at the hands of Maulana Pir Haji Ghulam Muhammad ibne Pir Haji Ziya Ma'soom Saheb Naqshbandi in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The construction work has thereafter commenced and by the time this report comes to your hands we hope to invite you to its opening ceremony.

The activities of the executive branches of the Society were of an equally high order The number of cases dealt with during the year have exceeded all statistics hereto recorded The Centre's team this year once again, won the Lund Ambulance Challenge Shield and retained the trophy for the second consecutive year—an achievement of which the winners and the members may well be proud The Nursing Division however, stood true to the dictum. "They also serve who only stand and wait"

The Managing Committee held 12 meetings during the year. A building funds- Sub-Committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting funds for the new building of the Society, and a Building Construction Committee comprising of Mr Cassumally Dawoodbhoy, Mr. U J. Mistry, Mr. Haji Nur Mohamed Haji Mohamed, Mr Mohamed Hasham Haji Abdul Khalick and Mr. N. E. Bandukwala, for the construction work. The Building Funds Sub-Committee's appeal received very generous response from among the Muslim public Within four months, the Committee was able to collect Rs 5,398-4-0 in cash and shows a promised subscription of Rs. 9,155 making a total of Rs. 14,553-4-0. Among our subscribers are men from all ranks and walks of life—men who have paid their mite of a single rupee, and a single person who paid Rs. 5,000. Although the subscriptions collected uptil now are not quite adequate for our requirements the Sub-Committee is sanguine that the Muslims of Bombay will not fail in their help and will contribute libebrally in cash or kind to enable us to complete this work.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE DIVISION

The Division continued, as usual to be of great utility to the public It has on its roll 25 members. The number of cases attended to during the year was 870. Of these 823 were cases of invalid transport. Twenty three cases of those treated on public duties, and 24 of those treated by members individually—an excess of 285 over last year, this is a figure hereto unrecorded

MUSLIM NURSING DIVISION

On the 27th November the Hon. Mrs. Copland Griffiths, Assistant Lady Superintendent in Chief of the St. J.A.B.O., inspected the Muslim Nursing Division. In a letter to the Superintendent of the Muslim Nursing Division she said 'I thank you on behalf of the Order for the marvellous work you have done for us in founding the first Muslim Pardah Nursing Division in the world, which is indeed a very great achievement.....!'

"Literacy War Has Begun"

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ROLE IN CAMPAIGN

Kher Lays Down Programme And Invites Co-operation And Research

The literacy war has begun declared the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay in appealing to the secondary teachers to enrol themselves as generals and officers and enter the battlefield to give battle to and rout the enemy of ignorance at a meeting of the Secondary Teachers' Association, Bombay, on Saturday. The Premier outlined the programme of work.

Mr. Kher knew that they had their grievances and they had no money, but "we will look to it some day" he added. But now, he appealed to them to consider the methods, he had suggested to start the work, or to suggest some other methods, because they had the necessary skill and knowledge, the inclination and the capacity, or otherwise, he humourously remarked to the applause of the audience, they might better resign their jobs

BETTER FITTED

There was a great necessity that the secondary teachers—and he did not think that anybody else was better-fitted for the job than they—should undertake the work and, if they realised that such undertaking was not only in the proper discharge of their duties but also for the greater good of society, then his task was more than half achieved.

Ninety-two per cent. of people in this country were illiterate, and this illiteracy should be liquidated in the shortest possible time. And the large bulk of them were men and women, the greater portion being women.

He felt that their hours of work needed readjustment, although it would not be done in the near future. He also felt that they had too many holidays. He was anxious that they should work ,and he would see that they worked more.

DAY'S SUBJECT

Coming to the subject-matter of the day's lecture, namely, "The secondary teachers' role in liquidating illiteracy", he stated that they themselves might readjust their hours of work. Equipments for carrying on the war would be provided for them. But, before that, they should devise some methods. The Council of Education of the Literacy Campaign had suggested some methods, he himself had suggested some; and the secondary teachers also might be having some methods, and he thought it was upto them to devise the best methods in order that the best results might be achieved. That was a task quite within their reach and they could carry on experiments and conduct research, and suggest a plan of action covering a definite number of years.

TRAIN PUPIL TEACHERS

Outlining his programme of assigning work for the different secondary teachers, according to their bent of mind, he suggested that they might go out and teach afer their hours of work. They might hit on certain methods of teaching, in order to create and sustain interest among the people, and write interesting books They might start teaching centres where they lived, and further they might train teachers. He also suggested the training of pupil teachers. That method, he pointed out had originated and found successful in China, and was reported to have been copied in Allahabad. In one of their own villages, they had just started the method of training pupil teachers

Could they not make pupil generals and carry on the war somehow or other? He was however, not much of a pessimist.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri who presided over the meeting, appealing for the co-operation of the secondary teachers in undertaking the work, pointed out how Russia had now almost completely wiped out illiteracy even in villages

Mr. C. A. Christie, Secretary, to the Association, in the course of his preliminary remarks, after referring to the recent hunger-strike of primary teachers and of a Committee which had been set up to investigate into their grievances, suggested that a similar Committee might be set up in their case also.

He thought it would be regarded as really disgraceful, if they abstained themselves from the great campaign of liquidating illitreacy in this Province.

OIL STORAGE IN WAR TIME

Thames Too Vulnerable

LONDON, (By Mail).

In time of war the Thames area would be too vulnerable from air to be safe for oil storage.

This is the official view and was disclosed by Sir F. Vernon Thomason, president at the annual meeting of the London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves Ltd.

He said that the company had written to the approprists Government department offering to place at their disposal for oil storage facilities the tankage at Thames Haven. To their disappointment the official view was that Thames Haven was too vulnerable from enemy aircraft and, accordingly, the Government would not store there the petrol acquired for the nation's use in war time

Sir Vernon added that they had represented to the Government that it seemed to them better to take the risk of having a bomb dropped among the tanks at Thames Haven than to risk the country being short of oil in time of war.—Reuter.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Foreign And Bombay Buying In New York Cotton

QUIET FEELING IN WHEAT AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, April 22.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton was somewhat active following steady Liverpool together with foreign and Bombay purchases. The upward trend was under check due to general legislative uncertainties.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

The trading was quiet owing to colourless foreign cables.

In the local market operators showed little disposition to extend their commitments.

Linseed in the local market encountered discouraging foreign cables but later a few orders appeared on the buying side.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

	New York, April 22
Previous closing	7.87
To-day's opening	7.89
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	7.90
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

	Liverpool, April 22
Previous closing	4.36
To-day's opening	4.37
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.39
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-8
July August	Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 22

The New York cotton derived some encouragement from the steadiness of Liverpool while foreign purchases particularly Bombay were also very helpful but the general legislative uncertainties continued to check enterprise.

The trading in July began at 7.89 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and foreign and trade buying. Subsequent operations were quiet and uninteresting with July finally closing at 7.90.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 22

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 155-8 and then further improved to Rs. 155-12. Later New York advices were lower and in consequence the price dropped to Rs. 155-2 towards the close.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 22

The following are opening ranges:—

May (8.17/8.16) 8.14/8.12
July (7.80/7.80) 7.90/7.89
October (7.41/7.41) 7.49/7.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 22

The following are opening quotations:

American May (4.64) 4.63
American July (4.39) 4.39
Egyptian May (6.45) 6.41
Egyptian July (6.54) 6.49

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 22

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£27 3/8 buyers) £28 5/8 sellers

Dunlop April (£30 1/4 sellers) £30 1/4 sellers

Lightning April (£29 3/4 sellers) £29 3/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, April 22
Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.68
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, April 22
Previous closing	4.68.01
To-day's opening	4.68.03
To-day's closing	4.68.61

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, April 22
Previous closing	176.75
To-day's opening	176.75
To-day's opening	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.03 and continued very steady with minor variations owing to lack of any important enquiry.

Franc opened at 176.75 and improved slightly to 176.73 on scattered support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.210) 13.210
New York on Bombay (34.98) 34.98
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.00) 89.00
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (20d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 5/16 to 1 3/8 per cent
***4 months (1 3/4 to 1 3/4 per cent)* 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent**
6 months (2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent) 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and buyers) 7 15/16 buyers
Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 22

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 41 1/2) dol 41 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/4) dol 23 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 5/8) dol 46 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 22

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"American trade buying. India and speculators sold. Small business."

LONDON SILVER

	London April 22
Spot	(20d.) 20d.
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 22

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotation

SILVER

	Bombay, April 22
Silver ready	52 13 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 11 0
Silver Jeth	52 10 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 0 0
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 6
Gold Jeth	37 0 6
Sovereign	23 10 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, April 22
Wheat May	3 4 0
Wheat September	3 5 3
Linseed	5 2 3
Linseed September	5 4 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 22

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (old) quoting at 53 1/4d. The trading was lacking interest owing to colourless foreign cables and absence of any fresh developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 22

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 53 1/2d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 22

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92/14 at 2 p.m.

Wheat Liverpool

	Liverpool, April 21
May	53 1/8d.
May	50 5/8d. New
July	52 1/4d.
October	54 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

	Chicago, April 21
May	dol 0.69 1/8
July	dol 0.67 7/8
September	dol 0.68 1/2

New York Sugar

	New York, April 21
July	2.01
September	2.05
November	2.09
January	2.02

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		124	121	118	115
Punjab		124	121	118	115
Rajputana		126	123	120	117
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	157	154	151	148	
Broach No. 2		162	160	158	156
Punjab Ame		185	183	180	178
Surat		204	202	200	198
Rajpipla		201	199	197	195
Navsari		212	211	209	207

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 22.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 22

On the Money Market, some scarcity of funds available for overnight loans was noticeable during most of the week but latterly, supplies were more plentiful, with the international tension less acute and an increasing application for treasury bills discount rates are now receding from the recent high levels. The average allotment rate of this week's treasuries was a shade over 1 5/16 per cent compared with 1 9/16 a week ago. Among commodities, Jute was very firm in response to continued strength of Calcutta advance restricting business.

Wall Street closed steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
American Power and Light Common	4
American Power and Light dol 5 Pfd.	34
Electric Bond Common	8 1/8
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	55
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	7
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	57
American Tel. and Tel.	156
Sun Life of Canada	395
Western Unior Telg.	18 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	31
New York Central	13 7/8
Union Pacific	88
Texas Corporation	38
Amrex Corporation	21 3/4
Union Carbrn and Carbide	73 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
3 1/4 per cent Amr. and Tel. Deb. 1961	108
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	57
United States Steel	47 3/8
United States Steel Pfd.	110 1/2
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 7/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
General Motors	41 1/2
General Electric	34 5/8
Lockheed	25
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	33
Socony	11 7/8
Chase National Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
4 p.c Delaware and Hudson 1943	57
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86

Turnover 390,000 shares. Dull and steady market.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 22

Slightly warmer. heavy rains in lower border of Texas Gulf Coast. Forecast: Entire Belt generally fair.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 39 1/2; Liverpool May Rs. 43 3/4

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 34 1/2; Liverpool July Rs. 34.

New York Liverpool: May 78; July 65; Oct. 75; Dec. 84; Jan. 86.

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, April 22	
Wheat	1,335	cwts.
Linseed	8,771	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	46	cwts.
Gingellyseed	176	cwts.
Poppyseed	23	cwts.
Groundnuts	5,749	cwts.
Castorseed	1,732	cwts.
Rice	54,936	cwts.
Myrabollams	5,942	cwts.
Cottonseed	7,768	cwts.
Gram	3,268	cwts.
Joowar	2,172	cwts.
Bajree	1,043	cwts.
Indian sugar	224	cwts.

Bombay Sugar

	Bombay, April 22
Ready Javas	Rs. 15 14 0
Shipment April May	6 9 6
Shipment June	6 7 6
Shipment July	6 6 6
Shipment August	6 5 6
Shipment September	6 2 6
Java Spot	F 6.65

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

	London, April 21
May	£10 8 9
June	£10 11 3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 155/8 under scattered selling. New Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 152. Business was restricted and there was less disposition to operate.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point on parity with overnight New York quotations. The local market remained steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	155	10 0
Broach J/A 1939		155	8 0
Broach A/M 1940		151	10 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1939		143	4 0
Oomra July 1939		143	4 0
Oomra Jan 1940		137	4 0
F G. M. G.—			
Bengal May 1939		115	10 0
Bengal July 1939		116	0 0
Bengal Jan 1940		114	14 0

Alexandria Cotton

Liverpool, April 21.

SAKELS—	
May	11.37+ 2.
July	11.51+11.
November	11.82— 4.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.35+ 6.
June	9.42+ 7.
August	9.47+ 5.
October	9.34+ 5.
December	9.34+ 3.
February	9.39.
GIZA—	
May	11.16+10.
July	11.29+10.
November	11.38+ 7.
January	11.43+ 1.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 21.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.60—1.
May	6.39—3.
July	6.48—3.
October	6.57—3.
November	6.57—3.
January	6.61—3.
March	6.64—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.65—0.
May	5.45—2.
July	5.48—2.
October	5.51—3.
November	5.49—3.
January	5.51—3.
March	5.53—3.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 22.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 176.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68. London spot silver prices declined 1/16d to 20d and forward quotation was also reduced 1/16 to 19 7/8d. There was small speculative demand against general selling. Later there was Indian reselling which was absorbed by American trade at fixed prices. The market closed quiet but steady with buyers satisfied. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-6-9. In the local market, there was restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	1	6
Jeth delivery	37	0	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	12	6
Vaishakh delivery	52	10	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	6	0
Jeth delivery	52	9	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 21.

Spot	20
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 21.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-6 1/2

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay shipped only one consignment of gold valued at Rs. 8,28,763 for London on Saturday. There was no other shipment of gold from Bombay to foreign countries during the week. The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs 3,20,86,13,222.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 21st April 1939, amounted to £850,000.

Quiet Tone In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS MEET SCATTERED SELLING

Cotton Textile Shares Steady

BOMBAY: April 22.

Speculative activity is at a low level in all local markets and the Share Bazar is the last one to join. Bullion Market was the first to be lifeless which was joined by the Cotton and now Share Market is also falling in the line.

There is no direct reason for narrow markets and less speculative activity. Numerous causes conspired together to attain the present situation. In Bombay we have several records of dull and lifeless markets and while we believe that the present state will not last long, but at the moment there exist several factors of an uncertain character naturally speculators do not like to involve themselves and outsiders after their repeated experience will not associate until prices show substantial movements.

Yesterday the Wall Street's progress was made in an ambling gait over a narrow uneven course with changes so small as to be almost meaningless in view of the fact that turnover was for nearly a year.

U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 3|8 to 47-3|8 and Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 1|4 at 22-7|8, while General Motors gained dol. 1|4 to 41-1|2.

American markets are much under the influence of political developments in Europe, but our market is puzzled between bullish and bearish factors. Professional Operators are not inclined to assume risks pending further developments.

Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range again today. At the opening Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,185 and after improving to Rs. 1,190 declined to Rs. 1,170 and finally closed at Rs. 1,173-12. Cotton Mill shares were steady with a limited business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY April 22

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOM. DYEING	755	0
100	CENTURY	204	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	203	8
100	COLABA	104	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	KD 91	0
100	GOKAK	123	8
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	212	0
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	MORARJI	115	0
250	Model	39	8
60	MYSORE	82	8
200	NEW GREAT	182	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	211	4
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1.000	Sholapur	3.200	0
50	SIMPLEX	66	8
100	SVADESHI	202	0
100	SWAN	XD 85	0
500	Vishnu	1050	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	108	12
25-50	Central	31	14
500	Imperial	1501	4
125-500	Imp. Conty	364	8
50-100	India	136	8
100	Reserve Bank	109	4
5	Union	5-14-0	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	118	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	0
20	Mercantile	63	8
15-75	New India	33	8
200	Oriental	4225	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1360	0
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	Bombay Tram	126	12
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	6
100	Karachi	186	4
100	Poona	167	8
100	Surat	146	4
100	TATA HYDRO	144	8
1000	TATA POWERS	1.215	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	750	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	1-15-6	
10	Indian Iron & Steel	23	2
10	Shivrajpur	32	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 22.

Bombay Dyeing (757/8) 757 755
Century (206) 207 205 204/8
Central India (204/8) 205 203/8
Kohinoor (212/8) 212 214 212
New Great (183/12) 184/8 183 182
Simplex (66/12) 66/8
Swadeshi (202) 203 202
Associated Cement (118/8) 118/8 118/12 118 118/4
Andhra (1360) 1360
Tram. Ord. (126/12) 126/12
Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/8
Tata Power (1217/8) 1217 1215
T. Steel Dfd. (1177/8) 1185 1190 1176 1172 1175 1173/12
T. Steel Ord. (256/8) 258 257 255 256
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (154) 154/4
Bellapur (173) 173
B. Steam (210|8) 210
B. Burma (427/8) 429 427 426 425/8

30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,173	12
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	318	8
10	Air Services	7	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	210	0
125	B. BURMA	425	8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	147	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	2
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	93	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	40	8
100	I. Radio Defd..	301	4
100	I. Radio Ord.	307	8
100	Port Canning	68	8
30	Premier Con.	59	8
10	Scindia	16	12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	35	12
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1417	8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T. F.)	75	8
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	565	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	96	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro.	144	1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1515	0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel second	154	4
	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	4
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 21.

May ..... 7s 2 1/4d.

LONDON METALS

London, April 21.

Copper	£42	0	0
Tin	£218	0	0
Lead	£14	13	9
Spelter	£13	12	6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 93
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 96/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/6
3 per cent 1963/85 96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 101/8
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 106/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/4
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 104

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 112/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 22.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying D D 283 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 67

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 11/16 22nd instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 22nd instant.
Java/London 8.79 3/8 22nd instant.
New York/London 4.68.00 21st instant.
London/New York 4.68.01 21st instant.
London/Paris 176.75 21st instant.
London/Italy 89.00 21st instant.
London/Belgium 27.85 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 20.86 3/4 21st instant.
London/Berlin 11.67 1/2 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 21st instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.81 5/8 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 20th instant.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 1 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 1 3/8 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 2 1/2 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 21st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 21.

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	57	1/4
3 1/2 per cent	79	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97	
4 per cent 1948/53	101	
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	103	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	107	1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105	1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66	1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	93	7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	103	3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	23/6	

Session Of Political Blunders

A Review Of Central Assembly Budget Session

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

It was only to-day that the Budget session of the Central Assembly came to an end—one of the longest sessions on record and probably also the dullest. As members were dispersing this evening they were asking themselves "Is this our last Budget session?" The session has ended without any message from the Viceroy. No one knows yet why the Viceroy has not chosen to make an announcement regarding the life of the Assembly—though it is generally regarded certain that it will be given an extension of one year or at least six months. The very delay offers good reason for presuming that an extension is inevitable If it is the intention of the Government that there should be fresh election this year for the Assembly, it is only fair that early notice should be given to the members. Probably the Viceroy is awaiting the replies from the Princes to the revised draft Instrument of Accession, for once the attitude of the Princes has been definitely ascertained, it will be possible for the Viceroy to decide his future course. Under ordinary circumstances the replies from the Princes are due to reach the Viceroy before June next.

What is the achievement of the present session of the Assembly. Neither the Budget nor the Finance Bill has left behind any pleasant recollections. The doubling of the cotton import duty was a serious political blunder the effects of which were clearly felt subsequently. To add to the resentment there was the refusal of the Government to accept any of the Assembly's amendments,—not even so paltry a thing as the half anna post card. The greatest blunder of all was the manner in which the Indo-British Trade Agreement was handled. For the sake of conferring a doubtful benefit on Lancashire the Government of India has incurred public opprobrium and alienated the Assembly. Was it really worth while? Not at all, for the view expressed by businessmen in both the Houses was that it would neither help Lancashire nor the Indian cotton grower but would only operate in favour of Japan for further exploitation of the Indian market.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS

Let me now turn to another gathering, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which had its annual meeting last week. Its President made a number of useful suggestions, particularly the need for an industrial survey of the country and was planning for the rapid industrialisation of the country. If this rapid industrialisation is to be achieved, there should be co-operation and understanding between the Government and the leaders of commerce and industry in the country. In the provinces something is being done to bring the Government and industrialists together for evolving a common scheme of industrial development. All these efforts, however, cannot progress very much unless the Government of India takes up also an attitude of sympathy and co-operation and is prepared to assist to industrial development. I am afraid that the Government of India's attitude to the Federation can be hardly regarded as encouraging. No official except Mr. N. R. Pillai, Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department, was present at its meetings. Whatever may have been the reasons for the late Finance Member's open hostility, it is clear that the Government of India will be putting itself in the wrong, if it does not actively seek the co-operation of important commercial bodies like the Federation. To some extent the Federation also is to blame for its present failure to impress the Government. It has yet to convert itself into an active body working ceaselessly from day to day and showing itself capable of constructive thinking. At present it holds a short session once a year and passes a few innocuous resolutions with little or no discussion. Most of its leaders with the exception of Sir P. T. Thakurdas and one or two others, prefer to remain silent. It can be hardly expected to be taken seriously if it does not show itself a power in the country and a force in influencing public opinion. The time has also come when the commercial and industrial leaders of the country should enter the legislatures in larger numbers and exert their influence from inside the legislatures instead of as they are now doing from outside the legislatures.

Vasantrao Naik, M. L. A. who has been elected the President of the Nasik District Congress Committee.

Anjuman-i-Islam Girl School Annual Prize Distribution

The prize distribution of the above school was held at Saboo Bagh, Bellasis Road on Friday.

A large gathering consisting of the mothers and women relatives of girls of school as well as members of the Board of Visitors was present. Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee, J.P., presided and gave away the prizes. The programme, which was very interesting included recitation from the Quran and English and Urdu poems, juniors' Nursery Rhymes and action song in English, etc.

The Headmistress read the report of the school. Mr. Shuffi Tyabjee said she was very much pleased to note the progress which the school had made in a short period. She exhorted those of the audience who were illiterate to take advantage of Literacy Campaign that was being inaugurated in the city.

Slogans And Catchwords Can't Deter Soldiers Of Freedom

MAULANA NURUDDIN'S CALL TO MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS

AJMER, (By Mail).

In furtherance of the Municipal Election Campaign of the local Congress, a very crowded meeting was held last night in the Town Hall grounds under the presidentship of Maulana Moinuddin Ajmeri, a learned Muslim divine and one of the ex-presidents of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind.

Maulana Nuruddin Behari of Delhi, who spoke first, addressed himself mostly to the Muslims, who, he said had everything to gain and nothing to lose by joining the Congress. Referring to the disturbance created by certain Muslims in the public meeting the previous night, the Maulana contended that such tactics were adopted by those who had no arguments and no legs to stand upon Slogans and catchwords, he said, were not going to deter those who were fighting for the freedom of the country.

Those who cried themselves hoarse with shouts of "Zindabad" and "Murdabad" had no knowledge of the realities of the situation nor the courage to face the realities. If the Muslims thought that the Hindus were tyrannising over them through the Congress the only course open to them was to capture the Congress and take power in their hands. It was useless to blame and criticise the Congress from outside. He, therefore, invited the Muslims to cast their lot with the Hindus by joining the Congress.

MOHAN LAL SAXENA'S SPEECH

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., (Central), who had, earlier, addressed a meeting in the suburbs, spoke for about an hour. He explained at length what Congress had achieved in the provinces where it was in power and how the Congress Ministries were trying to ameliorate the condition of the masses. It was urged that the Congress was unjust towards the Muslims but it was forgotten that all the beneficent programmes of the Congress Governments benefited the Muslims as much as the Hindus.

Continuing, Mr. Saxena said that the problem before the country was the problem of the poverty of the masses and Congress wanted to solve this biggest problem. Religion had nothing to do with the question of bread which was, to-day, the determining factor in most human activities. India could not prosper until it has shaken off the yoke of British Imperialism and the Congress was the only organisation which was fighting to this end. He stressed the need for Hindu-Muslim unity, in order to provide a united front for achieving freedom.

In the end Mr. Saxena exhorted the voters of Ajmer to vote only for the Congress candidates and, in the wards where there were no Congress candidates, to vote for those candidates who were not standing on Muslim League ticket. It was the Congress alone which could do good to the city because it was an organised and strong party and had great strength and influence at its back. Moreover, it had a record of work, service and sacrifice to its credit which no other organisation could claim.

Maulana Moinuddin, winding up, made an impassioned speech which was full of humorous sallies and anecdotes. He asked the Hindus and Muslims to forget everything for the present and to concentrate unitedly on all efforts to win freedom for India. He condemned those who sided with the British Government for whatever motives and had no sympathy for them. If it was a choice between the Congress and the Muslim League, the voters, he said, should cast their votes for a party which was the enemy of British Imperialism. This was the only standard by which they should judge all political problem.

H. H. the Maharani Saheb of Baroda at Vasant Utsav of Maratha Bhagini Samaj, Bombay.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition 23/4/39	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Baseball Stamp Announced

By MURIEL NISSEN

Postmaster-General of U.S.A. has announced that the Post Office department will issue a commemorative stamp in honour of baseball's centennial this year. His statement ended one controversy while opening another.

For over a year post office officials have been receiving requests for such a postage item, and have consistently and emphatically denied the possibility of the issue. The announcement of the Postmaster, therefore, has created considerable surprise all around.

The design is yet to be arranged, and many an argument must be settled before the stamp takes form. Favourite theme for the adhesive seems to be a portrait of Christy Mathewson, but dozens of other ideas will probably be considered and discarded before the final choice is made.

Practically certain, however, is the fact that Cooperstown, New York will be the place of first day sale, the date of which will be—again probably—June 12th.

It was at Cooperstown in 1839, that Abner Doubleday marked out a diamond and devised the diagram of bases and positions which made him the inventor of baseball. Cooperstown is planning a summerlong programme of events to mark the centenary of the occasion. On June 12th star players of the major league will assemble there to dedicate Baseball's Hall of Fame and the National Baseball Museum, a handsome building that will house many famous relics of the sport. What with newsreels and broadcasts quite a time is expected. With a first day postage stamp sale to add to the festivities, Cooperstown will have a day long to remember.

Baseball is not quite a new sport in postage history. The Philippines, Columbia and Panama have issued stamps in honor of baseball, all three designs bearing action pictures of the game.

British Solomon Islands

Twelve denominations comcomprise the new reign issue recently released by the British Solomon Islands. Values, colors and designs follow: half-penny, green and blue—native spears and shields; 1p, blue-purple and brown -native policeman and old chief; 1½p, red and green—scene at Auki Island; 2p, black and brown canoe and house; 2½, green and magenta—Roviana canoe; 3p, black and blue—Roviana canoe; 4½p, brown and green—native house; 6p, magenta and purple—cocount plantation; 1 shilling, black and green—breadfruit; 2sh, black and orange—Tinakula volcano; 2sh 6p, black and purple—megapode birds; 5sh, red and green—canoe.

This is another of the many recent instances where the new King George VI postage adds needed variety to a colony's postage roster. Since its first stamps in 1907, Solomon Islands has used only three postage designs (exclusive of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation items common to all crown colonies). One of these was a portrait of King George V and the other two were scenics.

Hungarian Charity Set

Serving the duel purpose of a semi-postal item and a commemorative set, a five value issue was released a few weeks ago by Hungary. The issue commemorates the restoration to Hungary of territory ceded to Czecho-Slovakia under the Treaty of Trainon in 1920. The designs of the stamps illustrate episodes in Magyar history, both past and present. A 50 percent surtax has been added to the face value of each stamp, proceeds of which will provide a fund to aid the people in the recently liberated territory.

The 6 filler plus 3f grayish-green pictures a monument erected in Budapest after the Trianon Treaty to symbolize the territory lost to the Czechs. Castle Munkacs, a historic landmark in the transferred land, appears on the 10f plus 5f brown-green value. On the 20f plus 10f, red, we see Regent Horthy astride a white horse as he crossed the Danube last November to take possession of the city of Komarom, Hungary is a monarchy without a king, governed by Admiral Horthy as regent.

The beautiful Cathedral of Kassa is pictured on the 30f plus 15f greenish-blue adhesive. The 40f plus 20f blue, presents a theme quite familiar to followers of postal art, that of a soldier receving tribute from a pretty maid. Here we see a Hungarian girl, in native attire, pinning a flower on the coat of a trooper.

Each stamp bears the inscription, "Magyar a Magyarert" (Hungarians Aid Hungarians).

Hither And Yon

Dutch East Indies has issued two new values in large format portraying Queen Wilhelmina. These new stamps are 2 gulden blue green and 5 gulden in olive-brown.

In April, France will issue a commemorative for the laying of the keel of the battelship clemenceau. A portrait of Georges Clemenceau will appear in the design.

Brazil has issued five stamps to commemorate the first anniversary of the new Brazilian Constitution. The values are: 400 reis, 600r, 1200r, 1600r, and 5000r. A portrait of President Vargas provides the design for all values.

The colours of several Bulgarian air-mail stamps have been altered on the 1931 issue. The common design is a dove carrying a letter, and the new colours are as follows: 1 leva yellow-green; 6L deep red and 12L sky-blue.

Another Insect Stamp

Mexico has apparently embarked on a project to present philately with an insect chamber of horrors. The mosquito stamp issued a few weeks ago was not exactly pleasant to contemplate, and the new grasshopper item is guaranteed to spoil a night's sleep for the timid. It pictures a huge grasshopper attacking a man who has his hands outstretched in appeal. The stamp has a value of 1 centavo, is printed in blue and is to be used as propaganda in a drive against the insect.

Stamp Teasers

1. On what stamp do five bats represent the five chief blessings of life?
2. What was the Balbo Squadron and what stamp commemorates it?
3. Natives are seen plowing a rice field on what adhesive?
4. What stamp pictures an allegorical figure of America offering a laurel wreath to Columbus?
5. Who was Teresa de Albuquerque and what stamp does honour to her?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. On a Lithuanin stamp of 1920 an altar fire is burning before a sacred oak tree.
2. Francesco Ferrucci, a famous soldier of the Florentine Republic, is honoured on an Italian stamp set of 1930.
3. In 1929 the Agean Islands issued a stamp set which includes a design picturing a crusader in prayer.
4. Ras-el-Tin Palace is in Egypt and appears on a stamp issued in 1906.
5. The Karageorgevic Dynasty has been honoured on a Serbian postage series of 1904.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of February 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of February 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 825791 Rs. 100/-
B. MADHUSUDANLAL.
Advocate,
Main Road,
FATEHGARH U. P.

No. 359410 Rs. 50/-
BHANABHAI G. NAIK.
Asok Bldg., Princess St.,
BOMBAY.

No. 949123 Rs. 25/-
GOOL ARDESHAR SIRVAI,
Marine Mansion
Marine Lines,
BOMBAY.

No. 632205 Rs. 25/-
JACOB A. NORONHA
Marine Mansion
Marine Lines,
BOMBAY.

No. 825013 Rs. 10/-
N. J. WADIA,
Babulnath Road,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

No. 640123 Rs. 10/-
B. R. NAGAPPA,
C. P. E. Motor Service,
Commercial Road,
OOTACAMUND.

No. 357230 Rs. 10/-
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32, Navalkar Bldg.
Kennedy Bldg., Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

No. 825432 Rs. 5/-
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Deshpande Bldg., Ranade Rd.,
Extension Near Shivaji Park,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

No. 827785 Rs. 5/-
S. P. GUPTA,
Hewett Engineering School.
LUCKNOW, U.P.

No. 365342 Rs. 5/-
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LAHORE.

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Teacher Hindu High School,
KARWAR.

No. 953201 Rs. 5/-
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KHAMGAON (Berar).

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Poynad Dist. Kolaba,
Taluka, ALIBAG.

No. 641102 Rs. 5/-
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Clerk, Mamlatdar's Office,
Sinkheda, W. KHANDESH.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

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No. 365891 Rs. 25
JIVABHAI MAKANJI,
Bazar, PANVEL.

No. 819202 Rs. 10
ARDESHAR M. DADYBURJOR,
Amba-Wadi, Matar-Pakhadi,
BOMBAY 10.

No. 951410 Rs. 10
RAHIMTOOLA ISMAIL
BHALO,
Pradhan Bldg., Dongri,
BOMBAY 9.

No. 362521 Rs. 10
A. K. MAJOTHI,
Mukhtiar Vakil,
Bhakumbhaji Pura,
DHORAJI (Kathiawar).

No. 830123 Rs. 10
H. K. RATHOD,
Hari Ghee Stores,
GAJIPURA, Jubbulpore.

No. 939987 Rs. 10
JETHALAL TRICUMJI.
Mahuwa Bunder,
KATHIAWAR.

No. 358567 Rs. 5
CHANDULAL P. SHAH.
Daji Gulal Bldg.,
Near Madhav Baug,
BOMBAY 4.

No. 627210 Rs. 5
MATHURADAS PRANJIVANDAS.
C/o A. S. Dalal,
16-17, Share Bazar,
Fort, BOMBAY.

No. 939856 Rs. 5
LAXMIDAS NENSEE,
20, Mangeshenoy Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

No. 823234 Rs. 5
BOMAN SHERIAR IRANEE,
Lahori Durbar,
272, Duncan Road,
BOMBAY 8.

No. 362543 Rs. 5
SANE ISLAMI HOTEL,
Jacob Circle, BOMBAY.

No. 634423 Rs. 5
GANCHHA MANEKLAL PURSHOTAM GHELABHOY,
Newspaper Agent,
CUTCH-MANDVI.

No. 822245 Rs. 5
SAIYAD ABOOMIYA BROS.,
Bazar Chakla,
DHORAJI (Kathiawar).

No. 955334 Rs. 5
PUNAMCHAND MANGALDAS,
C/o Jayantilal Motilal,
Maskete Market,
AHMEDABAD.

Jawaharlal Nehru's Blessings To Hindustan Scouts

With the triumph of unity between all truly national Scout Associations at Allahabad the Hindustan Scout Association is called upon to cope with an unusually large demand for organisation work. This demand is further augmented by the need of creating a powerful Girl Scout movement in the country. Naturally there is a heavy demand for trained workers in all the provinces. The H. S. A. desires to maintain a very high standard of efficiency and, therefore, the National Headquarters contemplated a two-month full-course training camp at Allahabad. Thirty persons from most of the provinces of India attended the training course. The concluding day of the camp was a galaday in the life of the campers. They were addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is the good fortune of the H.S.A. that during the last two months it has received the blessings of Gandhiji at Sneg[illegible] and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad. Even during the days of the Round Table Conference the Pandit was greatly interested in what happened in the Scout world, and anxiously heard the reports of the Conference. Equipped with the highest standard of scout training and inspired by the message of Jawaharlal Nehru, the campers return to their various provinces ready to place their services at the disposal of the H.S.A.

Madras Presidency

After the Nawab of Chhatari had received the grand reception from about a hundred scouts in Bombay, the great Nawab and Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy went to Madras to flirt with the independent Madras B.S.A It was later loudly broadcasted that the Madras Association had again agreed to join the B.P. movements "The Bombay Scout", the official organ of the Bombay Provincial Rump, spent pen and ink and paper to eulogise the dawn of sanity in Madras.

Dr. B. H. Mehta, a member of the National Council from Bombay, was invited by the Madras Headquarters to study the methods of scout craft followed at present by nationalised scouting. The following is a detailed report of the tremendous hold the H. S. A. has obtained in Madras. Dr. Mehta also announces that the Madras B.S.A has so far no intention of joining the reactionary B.P. forces.

At Guntur

On reaching Guntur Dr. Mehta was surprised to find almost all the street traffic directed by scouts of the H.S.A. assisted by the police. Mr. D. Hanumantha Rao, Advocate and President of the Guntur College Committee, is the President of the District Association, and Dr. M. Rama Rao, M.A.Ph.D is the District Commissioner. The local college is the stronghold of the H.S.A. and there are 640 Hindustan Scouts in the district as against about 150 of the independent Madras B.S.A. On 30th March there was a scout rally and scout display followed by a camp fire. In the evening Dr. Mehta addressed a public meeting which was presided over by the educational officer of the District. The Guntur H.S.A. has to its credit the maximum service rendered to the public during its brief existence.

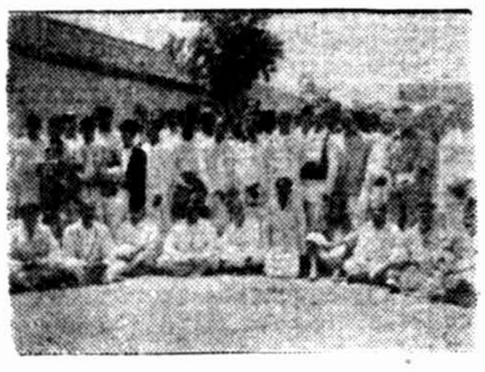
There was also an informal meeting of friends of the H.S.A. when scout officials and some Government officials were present. Dr. Williams the District Commissioner of the B.S.A. Madras was present and had a friendly discussion on scout affairs.

At Madras

Over and above discussing the method of scoutcraft with officials of the provincial Headquarters, Dr. Mehta took the opportunity of meeting the Premier, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the H.S.A., Dr. G. S. Arundale, Provincial Commissioner of the Madras H.S.A., and Sir Venkatasubba Rao ths provincial comissioner of the Madras B.S.A. The Premier is most anxious to see unity in the Madras Scout world, and wished that all sides would be reasonable. The Hon. Mr. Giri, Dr. Arundale and Mr. M. Krishnan the Provincial Organising Commissioner, are all keen on unity but are not prepared to give way on matters of principle or on the question of maintaining a national front in the Scout World. The friendly and informal discussion with Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao lasted for more than an hour. Misunderstandings in the scout world, it appears, are mostly due to absence of friendly contact. Sir Venkatasubba Rao and Mr. Kamath are most keen on unity between Madras Scouts, and in this laudable desire they have the entire sympathy of the H.S.A. Between the H.S.A. and the Madras B.S.A., whatever be the differences, there appears to be unity of mind and heart. It is, therefore, probable that unity will soon be achieved. Sir Venkatasubba Rao denied that the Madras B. S. Association had joined the B.P. Association as has been reported by some over enthusiastic quarters in Bombay

Dr. Mehta addressed a public

(Continued On Page 52)



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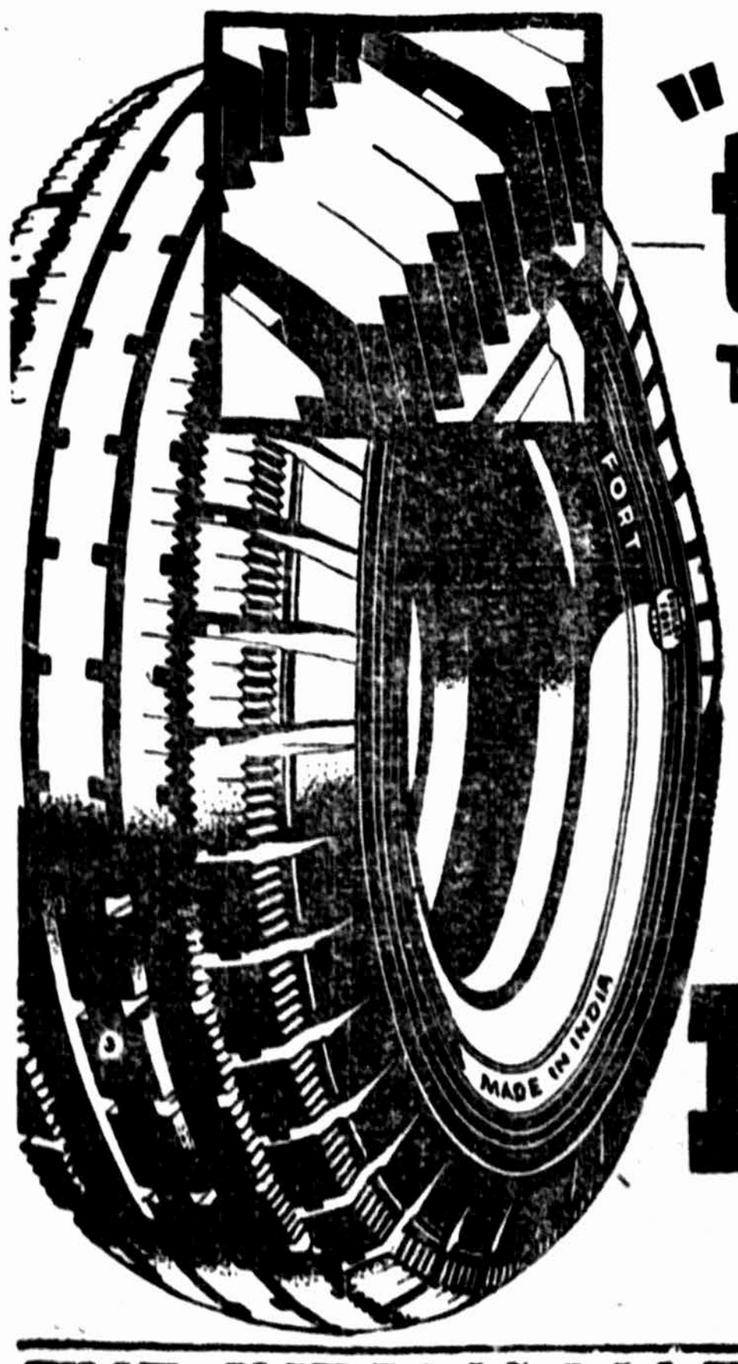

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Bad Neighbour

(Continued from Page 16)

information in this connection. In fact I do not know even if there is a will in existence."

"Supposing there is a will, which gives you half of the property and at the same time appoints you as the guardian for your step-daughter....."

"It cannot be," interposed the woman.

"Look here, tell me exactly what happened that night. I must have the facts exactly. That's what it comes to."

"It had been arranged that his nephew was to come to him at nine o'clock."

"Did he come?"

"Yes. He had a long row with Jagirdar and left threatening his life."

"What was the row about?"

"Money. He wanted five thousand rupees immediately and the Jagirdar refused it outright."

"Perhaps he had not the money!"

"If you mean my husband he had that sum in the safe that night."

This startled the Superintendent.

"Now would you go and see if this sum is intact in the safe."

If she was surprised she did not show it. She went in and returned after a few minutes pale and trembling."

"The safe has been robbed," exclaimed the poor woman.

"Good God," cried the Superindent. "Where can I find your nephew now?"

"I don't know."

The next moment the Superintendent dashed off in his car towards the Police headquarters.

The death of Jagirdar which at first had appeared so straightforward and simple. had become more and more involved. Subtle and terrible under-currents were beginning to make themselves felt; and it was now clear that the crime, instead of being a mere poisoning, was a sinister factor in a deep ramified plot

The result of the post-mortem examination closely followed by the arrest of the nephew of the late Jagirdar created a sensation in the town, and it became the topic of conversation in all public places. Thousands of conjectures were made thereon, not one of which touched the truth. however.

It was the fourth day, and as the Lawyer sat pondering those events which had filled his mind, in his office, Malati, the daughter by the first wife of the Jagirdar walked in.

"Come in Malati," said the old lawyer and made her sit in an arm chair next to him.

"I am miserable," said the girl. "In the eyes of the world I am surrounded by kindness and affection; but the reverse is the case. My step mother detests me with a hatred, the more terrible that it is veiled beneath a continual smile."

"Hate you, Malati?" exclaimed the Lawyer. "How is it possible for any one to do thate"

"Nay, I know not; but though I didn't want to talk about that, it has become more so since father's death. There is no one to help me."

At these words there appeared in the Lawyer's eyes an expression of such deep meaning that the young girl thought she could read "You are mistaken; I can do much for you."

"Do you believe Ramchander could have done the thing?"

"No."

"So you are of my opinion."

"Perhaps, There are too many cross-currents in the air, too many motives, too many objects to be gained, too many emotional complications. A plausible case could be made out against almost anyone."

There was a pause.

"Now, attend to me" continued the lawyer, "exert your memory. can you call the relationship between your father and your stepmother a happy one?"

She reflected for a moment.

"I cannot say that."

"Tell me exactly if your stepmother has any intimate friends."

"Only one, and that is that doctor who was attending on father."

"You mean Dr. Gupta."

"Yes."

"Do they meet frequently?"

"Yes, quite often."

"Where and how do they meet?"

"Always at your house, but when father wasn't there."

"Oh!"

Then a bright light flashed across his brain, and what had formerly been obscure was now illumined by the light of day.

"This brings me to a most delicate question," said the lawyer with a curious smile. "Has your step-mother any—what shall I say? adoration for this man—I mean the doctor?"

"I don't know what to say, but I assure you that his power over her is almost unlimited. He appears to exert a mysterious and almost uncontrollable influence over her."

"It is only by putting two and two together you get everything. Now tell me if there was any talk about a will between them?"

"Yes, they were talking about it yesterday and I overheard it. The doctor was accusing her of something. Perhaps they at least the doctor, expected a will in existence."

No lightness or playfulness marked his manner. He was grim and serious: a deep frown had settled on his forehead, and a look of baffled exasperation had come into his cold dark eyes. He compressed his lips tightly and crammed his hands deep into his coat pocket. He realised that he was confronted by one of the most difficult and unusual problems in his career as a lawyer.

"Has the will anything to do with this affair?" asked Malati.

"Yes, she was under the impression that the will had been made and that she would stand entitled to half of the Jagirdar's property."

"But what will happen now," asked Malati.

"You will be the sole heir, and she will be entitled to a maintenance allowance so long as she lives. Of course she can seek to be your guardian."

"Good God! My guardian? No, no, no. Please help me to get out of her. I am not at all happy and there is no one to console me."

"Malati," said the lawyer, "this is not the time for despair. You must be brave and help me to find out the criminal."

"So you think that Ramchander is innocent," she asked again.

"Yes"!

"Thank God! I have always said that."

"Now, good girl, run home. The edifice that misfortune has destroyed. Providence may perhaps rebuild!"

* * * *

It was next day at the police headquarters. The Police Superintendent lighted a cigar and sank into the nearest arm chair, facing the lawyer.

"The situation is beginning to look serious—and complex," he said with a weary sigh.

"More serious than you think," the lawyer returned. "And far more complex. I assure you, sir, that this murder is one of the astounding and subtle criminal plots you have ever been faced with. Superficially it appears simple and direct—it was intended to appear that way, do you see—and your first reading of the clues was exactly the murderer counted on"

"So you have an idea?" His words were more a statement than a question.

"Yes," said the lawyer. "An idea? Quite. But not what you would term a blinding illumination. I suspected a plot; and all the subsequent findings verified my theory. I first acquainted myself with the conditions and relationships existing in the household. This indicated a fertile line of enquiry. I knew the solution of this problem depended almost entirely on our finding the motive. The young man stood to gain nothing by murdering the Jagirdar. He might have fought with him, but to induce an educated person to commit a murder requires something more than a fight. The crime was merely a means to an end. Its real object, I am convinced, was to involve an innocent person and thus wash the slate clean of several annoying elements."

The Police official sat stock-still for several seconds

"I think I see what you mean," he nodded. 'It is possible of course."

"The relationship between the Jagirdar and the second wife was never cordial," continued the lawyer. "It is quite natural that a woman of her age cannot be expected to have any love for an old man like the Jagirdar. After all the marriage is in itself a mistake. To add to this she was paid undue attention by the young doctor. In fact he is infatuated with her, and naturally the Jagirdar is an obstacle to his suit. As for the lady herself, I do not wish to wrong her, but I am inclined to believe she returns his affection. If so, the elimination of her husband would not drive her to suicidal grief."

The Superintendent's face clouded.

"The young man who is now in prison was my student while I was a Lecturer in the City College for two years, and in addition I know him from his childhood. I can swear that he couldn't have committed a murder for anything in the world. Now if the young man isn't guilty, the crime was obviously committed by some one else who was not only intimate with the domestic situation, but who had access to the house. From all enquiries I could only pick up the doctor. This information added to what I have already in my mind proved beyond doubt that the doctor was in it."

"By Jove, Sir," exclaimed the Superintendent. "You are a Sherlock Holmes!"

"Oh! my dear sir," returned the lawyer, "you flatter me abominably."

They both laughed.

"Now a further confirmation has come from Malati, the daughter of the late Jagirdar. The doctor, according to the girl had a dispute with the step-mother yesterday about a Will, and he accused her of having misled him to the belief that there was a will in existence. I knew from the beginning that the murderer had two motives in carrying out the crime. Besides the woman he expected the property and in this he is disappointed. The Jagirdar hasn't left any Will and so the entire property will now go to Malati, and the second wife will only get a maintenance allowance so long as she lives. I warn you, Sir, that the unexpected complication may lead to something very bitter. I quite realise that we have no direct evidence against them, but we must have a close watch over their activi-

(Continued On Page 54)

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"To err is human!"

We make so many mistakes every day....but we are so very stubborn, we refuse to own them. Whenever we are at fault, we never confess that we are at fault; but we try to find out somebody else on whom the blame could be safely thrown....

If we look from another point of view: Supposing somebody throws the blame on us that way, how aggrieved we feel! It is always better, therefore, to find in every little action our own faults and our own drawbacks, rather than blame any one else for them.

* * * *

MAKING MISTAKES?

How good the world is—and how good the people are all around! Only we ourselves are at some fault, we ourselves are making some mistakes which we refuse to own, and on the contrary blame others—That is why we suffer mentally, spiritually and even physically.

Let us peep within ourselves and sincerely search for our mistakes, drawbacks and faults—Let us not think to own them and rectify them—Every one else then will appear good and noble to us: Let us also thus endeavour to be good and noble!

* * * *

RECIPROCAL FEELINGS

If we are good to others and go on nicely with them, we are in no way favouring them. Sure, we want others to go on nicely with us. If they behave differently, we feel sorry. Similarly, if we act badly towards others, they would be pained. As we do not want to be aggrieved ourselves even so we have no right to play upon others' feelings.....As we want others to go on nicely with us, even so should we go on nicely with them....

When we are good to others—rather than favouring them, we are favouring our own selves. Try to go on nicely with others means we are just struggling to be nice ourselves. If we acted badly, we would be considered to be bad persons—why, we are bad persons then, definitely. Shall we not therefore oblige our own selves, rather than others, by acting courteously and going on nicely with them?

* * * *

EXAMINATION PRIZES

There have been examinations and examinations throughout the last month and this one. I hope, examinations of all my sisters and brothers are over, or at least are about to be over by now. Many of you must have worked hard and passed anxious moments....Some of you may be having anxious time even now, as results of certain examinations are yet to be announced.

Those of my sisters and brothers, who stand first or second at their examinations, may please intimate to me accordingly, as per our announcement in the current issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper", enclosing their school Head's certificates, when surprise presents will be sent to them. This information must be forwarded to me immediately as the results are out.

* * * *

PASSING HOLIDAYS

Now almost all schools will be having vacations. How are you going to pass these holidays? Probably some of you would be going out up-country, to a hill station or to an excursion spot? And perhaps many of you will not be able to stir out at all. You will have just to pass your holidays at home.

However, there is a good way, a bad way and an indifferent way of passing your holidays. If you are backward in your studies, you may study and make up your deficiencies. If you are clever enough, you may study some extra books and gain more knowledge. If you can give some time to handicrafts, there is nothing like that.

But the best of all things to do is to give a part of your time to some "good turns"—to some acts of goodness and kindness to the poor and needy....I shall be glad to hear from you how profitably you intend passing your holidays or how nicely you have been and are enjoying them at present.

* * * *

NATIONAL WEEK

I received a number of Easter and Spring Greetings from some of my sisters and brothers, and I take this opportunity to thank them all for their kindly remembering me on this occasion. I sincerely reciprocate to them these greetings with feelings of great joy and happiness: May all of you be ever happy!

The last week, as you know, was celebrated throughout our country as the National Week. Besides public meetings. Flag Hoisting ceremonies and other functions, the most important thing arranged was the sale of khaddar. Our Balkan-ji-Bari Children at Khar also helped the local Congress Committee and went house to house to sell khaddar.

* * * *

AMERICAN PEN-FRIENDS

By the by, I have received a number of letters from unknown friends in America. Those of my sisters and brothers, who are in-

(Continued On Page 47)

On Sunday, April 9, children of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari went door to door selling Khaddar in celebration of the National Week.

A Sweet Smile.

A Lovely Laugh

At the Hume High School, Byculla, this is how (left picture) a lesson on Burma and the Burmese is given; children wear dresses of that country. And Garba (right picture) takes the place of drill for girls there. Children enjoy these methods of work and play.

QUITE ECCENTRIC!

"If We Were A Little Crazier We Would Also Be A Little Happier"

(By "Marilu")

I like eccentric people. They are tremendously entertaining. Often, they are the nicest to know, and endowed with more intelligence than the common crowd. So, when I'm to meet someone new, and I ask what sort he or she may be, if the answer is "quite eccentric," I go forth prepared to like the person instantly.

All of us have met at least one eccentric person in our lives, and been amused by the singular anomaly that characterizes each one of that school. It may be in dress, mannerism, or speech, where the original note is struck, or perhaps in all three. But it is there, sometimes taking you completely by surprise, and sometimes revealing itself gradually, until it has set the mark of eccentricity on the individual.

A WISE PENGUIN

The first figure that looms in the field is an old French teacher of mine. It cost one many a bad mark in her French class, for the exuberant mirth that bubbled up inside at the sight of her, was difficult to repress. She'd walk in with the air of a wise penguin, sometimes muttering in her native lingo, or smiling vaguely at some distant object. But this absent-minded air was frequently deceptive, for just when we thought she was oblivious of us all, she would surprise the least suspecting culprit with a bad mark. She spoke English well, but rather falteringly, each sentence commencing in an "Eh bien," followed by a smacking of lips. She had some difficulty with Indian names, but on the whole managed quite well, even if she did all the Rs thunderingly. One day, in teaching us how to pronounce a really French U, she swallowed a fly, which was playing about her face, and which she was too engrossed to shoo away. "Uz....er....there.... she spluttened, gave a terrific gulp which sent the innocent fly into dark unknown cavities, and bounced out of the room midst suppressed giggles. She returned however in five minutes and on being asked in French by one of the bolder girls if she felt better, answer she'd just taken a spoon of castor oil! She had a quick temper, like the women of her nation, and it was highly entertaining to watch her in one of her tantrums, provided of course, that you were not the victim The servants held the "Firench Missat" in awe. She flung a heap of incomprehensible harangue at them, commencing in broken Hindustani and ending in voluble French, which subdued them instantly, though they understood not a word she said.

"BON JOUR"

I still want to laugh when I think of a certain incident, though it happened a few years ago. I was just walking through the school gate when I encountered Madame watering the flowers in the garden. I gave her a very polite "bon jour" and passed on. A couple of minutes later I heard hurried foodsteps trying to catch up to me, and on turning round beheld Madame gasping for breath, screaming "Uz....er.... there.." with a watering can waving wildly in one hand and beckoning me with the other. "Uz..er.. there" she panted, what did you say to me as you passed?" Rather puzzled, I said that I'd merely said "good morning." "Well, eh bien, then," she smiled broadly "bon jour" and with that vanished from the scene. "If that isn't eccentricity...." I thought and ran up to tell the tale to the others.

There's an Irish Doctor in my home town who brought me into the world in the first light of dawn many years ago. After I'd squealed in the manner of all new entrants into the scene of weal and woe, she held me by the legs, exclaiming with the pride of one who displays a prize turkey "Look, what a specimen." This, of course, I was told by the relatives who saw me being swung head down like a pendulum, with misgiving, not an hour after I was born. This same hardy way of treating patients is a characteristic which persists to this day. If you are not dangerously ill, then this little Irish Doctor shows you no mercy. You must be treated "rough" and given the most unpleasant remedies, even if there are pleasanter ones. But, the moment she was faced with a really difficult case, her manner changed completely. She would slave over the patient night and day, and watch over her change with all the patience and the gentleness of a mother. It was of no consequence whether the patient was rich or poor. Sometimes she slaved harder over the poor, taking not a penny in repayment. She did infinite good among them, and though she was looked upon almost as a saint, her abrupt manners held them in awe, often scaring away the timid ones. One peculiar eccentricity of the Doctor's was, that she loathed animals. One day she found an innocent little puppy, belonging to one of the nurses, cosily curled up on her bed. This annoyed her that she picked it up gingerly and threw it out of the window. Strange that a woman whose work lies in saving human lives, should so disregard it in innocent animals. "I've only drowned two cats this week", I've heard her say in the tone of one who is regretful at having lost opportunities. One day, as I happened to glance out of my window I saw a peculiar sight. The Doctor, grimly clutching two goats by the scruff of their necks one on either hand, was marching them down the road at a furious rate. I chuckled, for it was not too dignified a picture, and wondered whether the goats or the Doctor regretted the gap in the nasturtium creeper!

DOCTORS AND PROFESSORS

One usually finds that eccentricity is the second nature of Doctors and professors. The originality they display somehow seems to suit them, if it is genuine and not faked, merely to attract attention. In the eighteenth century, to develop an eccentricity was a social acquisition, and ensured success in society. The idea was to make people sit up and take notice, and that superficial frivolous century cared not to what absurdities it went. A certain non-descript squire shot into prominence by voicing his thoughts aloud everywhere he went. The embarrassing situations which resulted caused the fashionable sect much amusement, and this eccentric trait, finely developed of course, made of an ordinary man, a leading social figure. A fashionable young fop, extravagant in speech and dress, kept dozens of snuff boxes which his valet chose with great care according to the weather. A light tortoise shell one for a sunny day, and a heavy metal one for a rainy chilly day. His Lordship's nasal organ being very delicate he said great care had to be given to the choice of snuff boxes. One day his valet put in a light snuff box into his master's coat on a cold afternoon, and so the young dandy caught a cold, and society fussed round him, and the valet was made to feel like a criminal.

If these sort of things happened to-day, we would recommend the lunatic asylum, but then, perhaps the twenty-first century may think the same of us. The years change ideas and conceptions, for the eighteenth century of folly saw nothing grotesque in their artificial manners.

It seems to be the rule that all geniuses and clever people are eccentric, and unless a genius show some proof of his eccentricity, his genius is doubted. A musician who enters the concert hall with his tie pushed away, and his hair on end, at once wins a laurel from his audience. But let the same man walk in quietly with his tie straight and hair neatly brushed, and his audience wonders whether he does not look too common place and ordinary to be a genius.

CRAZY AND HAPPY

It seems that if you give the mass something quite crazy with a great deal of confidence, it is impressed. Is it because we are so tired of the common-place, the stereotyped how-do-you-dos and not-at-alls? Something original, even if it is quite eccentric, and perhaps cultivated, catches the eye, and awakens interest. I'd like to live in an eccentric world, where custom cannot stale, and one is never sure of what one's neighbour or what oneself will say and do next. If we did not hold ourselves in check, and conform to the hard and fast rules which are followed whether they make sense or not, our little world would be an infinitely more interesting place. Perhaps we'd all be a little crazier, but then, would not we also be a little happier?

Television is going to make the smoothing with a smile in his telephone voice come through with the real thing.

One boundary line we can be sure will remain unchanged is that surrounding the road to Reno—it will always be lovers' quarrels.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

terested in writing to them may please intimate so to me, mentioning their age, and I shall be glad to forward to them their letters. Of course only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association can ask for these letters, and boys will receive boys' letters and girls will receive girls'.

Then, I may also inform you that the May issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be ready by next week. It is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter, besides its usual features and attractions. It is worth while having a perusal of it. So if you are not its permanent subscriber just send three annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, and reserve your copy in advance.

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TWO FUNCTIONS

An interesting function was organised by the Jan Seva Mandal at Tara Juhu on Monday, April 10. It was the prize distribution of the only school in that locality. Mr. B. G. Kher presided. Miss Usha Setalvad, President of the Mandal gave a history of the school and its progress and also narrated the difficulties that had to be faced at the start and the difficulties that were being faced at present. Mr. B. G. Kher assured the audience that the Government would do everything possible to help such institutions.

Another function was held at Teji Villa, Khar. On Wednesday, 5th April. It was the opening ceremony of the Sita Handicrafts Class for girls and ladies, presided over by Mrs. Zarina Fazalbhoy. In this class the following handicrafts are taught: (1) Painting, (2) Hand Embroidery, (3) Fret Work, (4) Flower Making, (5) Machine Embroidery, (6) Knitting, (7) Fancy Work, (8) Fairy of the Home, (9) Cutting of Frocks, Jumpers, etc. The class is conducted on Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and its organisers are Mrs. S. Talpade, Mrs. M. Motwane, Mrs. G. Shanti, Miss S. Motwane and Miss E. D'Abero. It is free for the poor.

* * * *

SACRIFICE

It was the rule of the Peshwas. Sky high steamships were then unknown. All along the Konkan coast thousands of ships with their white sails tossed about on Arabian waters to carry passengers from one place to another. Ramji's boat too was sailing there with its precious load of human lives.

There was a shriek—a bustle on board the ship. "Ramji", "Raja",

THE FARMER GIRL.
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

GIRLS OF THE GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI.

was the cry. A child of five years, the daughter of a passenger, had slipped into the waters. In a twinkle, Ramji girded up his loins and jumped into the sea. The ship stood still. Struggling with the waves, Ramji swam after the girl. Soon the unconscious body of the girl was in his hands.

Pressing her to his bosom, the brave sailor started back towards his ship. But alas! a huge sea-monster was seen pursuing him. Ramji was startled. He was indifferent to his own fate but cared for the safety of the child—the child of a passenger, whose responsibility he carried on his head. "God! my prestige is at stake and I lay it in your hands", he cried. The men on the boat also perceived the danger. The monster was rapidly approaching Ramji. They shed tears of grief.

But there was Ganpat, Ramji's beloved son. He had hardly seen sixteen winters. He perceived the danger. The image of his dear mother anxiously waiting at home appeared before his eyes. He remembered his five and six years old brothers and sisters playing at their cottage door. He made up his mind in a second, picked up his sword and jumped into water. Having swam over to his father, he dealt a blow at the monster. The sword missed its mark and touched the monster's tail. Giving up its pursuit after Ramji it pursued Ganpat. Ganpat struggled hard against the monster. But success seemed to be impossible. He threw away his sword and dashed towards the ship.

Ramji reached his ship. The mother fondly embraced her daughter. It was then that Ramji realised that his saviour was none but his own son, Ganpat. "Oh! God, I am saved but my child is in the grip of death!" and he fainted.

The crew and the passengers left no stone unturned to save Ganpat—but in vain. His days seemed to have been numbered. The monster seized one of his legs in its jaws and Ganpat's last words were heard, "Father, oh! Father, do not weep for me. What was the utility of my little body in this world? Let my body perish in saving you. Who could be more fortunate than myself? Do hot mourn over my death, Oh! Father!"

—Mani Desai.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

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Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

* * * *

WHO MADE YOU?

A little girl was asked: "Who made you?"

She held up her apron, saying: "God made me that length, and I growed the rest myself."

Answer: 4185

* * * *

KNEW IT.

"Why, Pereira, I din't know until to-day that you had been caned in your class last week."

"Didn't you, papa? Why, I knew it at the time!"

* * * *

FOR HONESTY.

A servant sweeping a room found a four-anna belonging to Ramu. "You may keep it for your honesty."

Afterwards Ramu missed a five-rupee note, and asked the Servant if he had seen it. "Yes, Sir, I have kept it for my honesty."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

PRIVATE LIFE OF A POST CARD!

(Continued From Page 5)

with the quarters of the personnel at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

During this period the machinery and equipment were installed at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The plant provided not only for the printing of 1½ million currency notes daily, but for the preparation of the plates and for new designs when required.

Inauguration Ceremony

The inauguration ceremony of the Press took place on 14th April 1928, Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy and Governor General of India, declaring it open in the presence of Sir. Basil Blackett, late Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, and the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, the then Finance Member, and a distinguish company of officials and non-officials.

The public will have some idea of the scope of work of the Currency Notes and the Security Printing Presses, from the following approximate figures for both the Presses.

Security Printing India and Central Stamp Store.

Currency Note Printing

Currency Notes Stamps, Postal and fiscal, Postcards, etc.

Rs. 26 Lakhs, Total Capital Cost Rs. 36 lakhs.

Rs. 8 lakhs. Annual Cost of Paper Rs. 12 lakhs.

Daily Outturn

Single Post cards 10,50,000.

Reply post cards 2,70,000.

1½ million notes (all values) Embosed envelopes 4,00,000. et alia.

25 tons—weekly outturn—60 tons.

275—Number of Employees—600.

Working hours per week 47½.

BEHIND THE JAPANESE WAR FRONT

(Continued from page 6)

sentment against a hypocritical big stick from the West; desire for 400,000,000 customers; high wages in industry and almost no unemployment; unintelligent idealism. Against: fear at the top for financial stability; real poverty among farmers and white-collar salary men; a sneaking regard for the opinion of England and the United States, which often comes out in the newspapers or in conversation; bureaucratic corruption and booming popular vice in spite of the Government purity campaign; scepticism. The ayes still have it. But they no longer have confidence and their cards are all played. The dynamic elements are all with the noes.

MOST POISONOUS SPOT ON EARTH

Arsenic! They have to dig it up, and yet they can't sell it. More arsenic than all the world wants, 300,000 tons of the deadly white powder! Arsenic that can't be burned, can't be buried, can't be dumped at the bottom of the sea—and enough added to this store of death every day to kill half the human race! writes H. A. Albert in "Tit Bits".

This is the astounding problem that faces the proprietors of the Bolinden ore mine in Northern Sweden. Discovered by a geological expedition just nineteen years ago, the Bolinden mine is known to be the richest in Europe and one of the most productive in the whole world. It has meant millions of pounds to the company who first prospected its resources, but the profits are wealth with a snag.

THEY POISONED THE SEA

The ore of the Bolinden mine contains seven per cent. of death-dealing arsenic, and they cannot glean the copper, sulphur and iron without accumulating the poison. Although Bolinden supplies arsenic to the world, there is still a glut of the product. The company has founded a laboratory in Stockholm where scientists work unceasingly in attempts to find new use for the powder, but they still never manage to find a purpose for the whole of it.

They employ it in insect-killers and fruit sprays, for nerve tonics and caustics, and even for hardening lead shot—but the arsenic remains a literal drug on the market.

They tried to bury the surplus, but all the flowers and trees and every other plant within a radius of miles were poisoned and died. They let it down to the bottom of the sea, choosing a remote corner of the Baltic for the purpose. A few days later thousands of dead fish floated to the surface, and fishing villages for miles faced peril and ruin.

Then they built a huge warehouse, a hundred yards in length and two stories in height, and stored thousands of tons. All too soon its steel shelves were crammed to capacity. With arsenic stacked in bags and arsenic trampled underfoot, with arsenic on the clothes and shoes of the drug-hardened workmen who had to handle it, the magazine was soon choked to capacity.

STORES ARE PILING UP

Some of the greatest experts have attempted to solve the riddle, and have racked their brains in vain. To stop the arsenic production would be to stop the whole work in the mines. Thousands of tons have been sold to combat cabbage butterflies, and hundreds of tons help to protect wood against rotting. Arsenic goes into wallpaper, paint, and even medicine, but still the powder accumulates.

Another magazine is being built alongside the first warehouse, and the company expects to store the stuff for ever!

Could you make room for £5,000 in your bank balance? If so, the Bureau de Repartition in Switzerland is similarly offering a prize of £5,000 to anyone who can suggest a way of using up a huge quantity of quicksilver which accumulated twenty years ago and has lain idle ever since. Immense quantities of quicksilver were employed during the war in the manufacture of detonators, and for some years the output from the mines continued at war level.

The necessary brain-wave must provide for the consumption of 3,000 flasks, each containing seventy-five pounds of quicksilver, annually from this year onwards, as well as the exhaustion of the present large supplies.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Free Ireland At Last!

No More High Commissioner

One of the most important developments in the history of Commonwealth relations will shortly be officially announced when Eire abolishes the post of High Commissioner in London, writes "Reynold's Weekly" in Mail Week.

Mr. J. W. Dulanty, present High Commissioner, will be raised to the rank of Irish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, while a British Minister will be accredited to Dublin.

Simultaneously Mr. de Valera will establish direct diplomatic relations with the Dominions.

"INVIDIOUS"

Mr. de Valera's position is that Eire's new Constitution, adopted by plebiscite last year, makes the post of Irish High Commissioner in London, invidious. Canada and South Africa supported this standpoint, and Britain will now give full diplomatic recognition to Eire's new status.

As yet, it is unknown whether the posts held by Dominion High Commissioners in London will be affected, but it is considered likely that they also may be raised to the rank of Ministers.

Dominions want to extend trade relations with Eire, while Mr. de Valera is keenly interested in securing diplomatic protection for Ireland's widely-scattered exiles.

Mr. Dulanty will present his new credentials as Irish Minister at Buckingham Palace, while the first British and Dominions Ministers will be driven in state to Dublin Castle, where they will be received by Mr. de Valera.

Septuagenarian's 52 Miles Walk

Believed to be the oldest Marathon runner, Trevor C. Davis, of Petersham, Surrey, walked from London to Brighton in eleven and a half hours. He was celebrating his 73rd birthday and thus created a record for a man of his age.

Mr. Davis did even better than he expected. He reckoned on covering the distance of 52 miles in 13 hours.

Mr. Davis has been competing in long distance walking and running events for over half a century. Every Saturday he accompanies Blackheath Harriers on a 10-mile run and frequently follows this up with a 20-mile walk on Sunday. He has won many veterans' races.

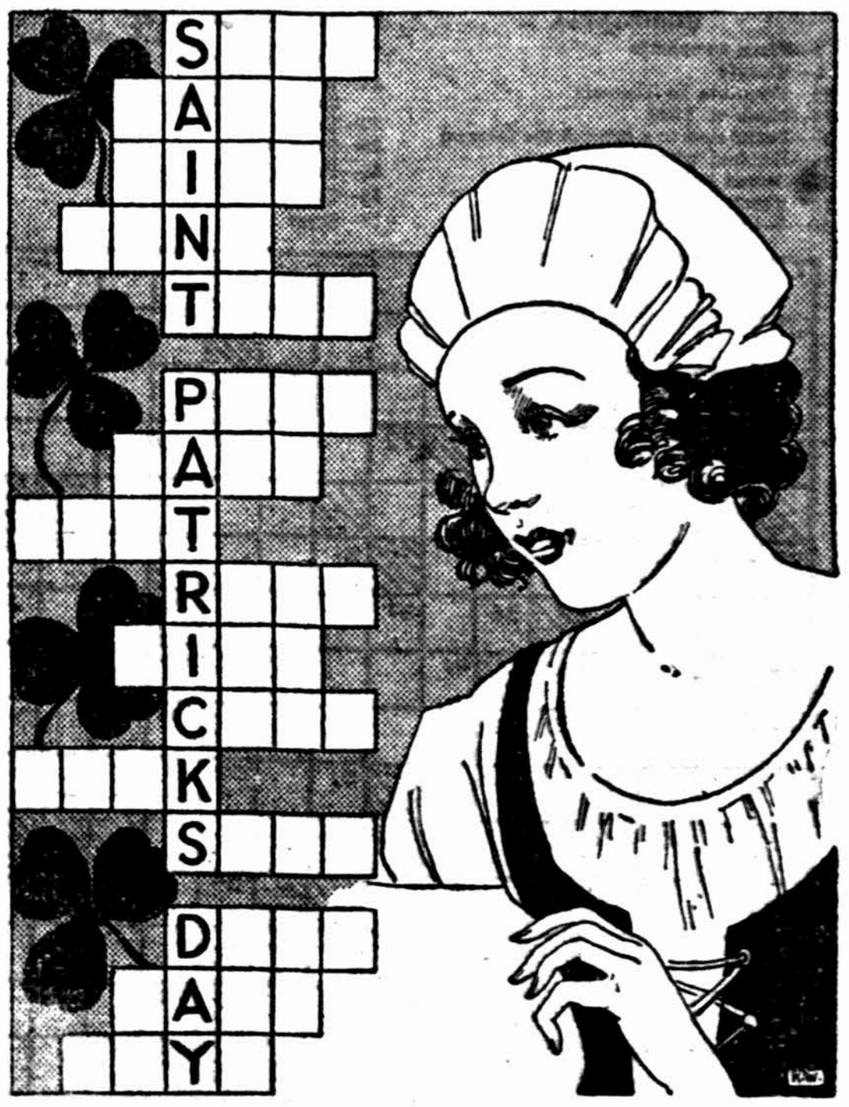
A lot of oldsters would do well to reacquire youth's ability to laugh things off.

He Was Born On March 15

WHAT WAS HIS NAME?

THE fifteenth of March, the "Ides of March," may have been ill-omened for Julius Caesar, but it was a very lucky day for the United States, as it was on this day that one of the most colorful personalities in American history was born. The name of this soldier and statesman forms the answer to this puzzle. Write down the letters of the names of the objects in the white panels and cross off the letters in the names of the objects with the black backgrounds. The remaining letters will spell the name of this former president.

A Letter-Change Puzzle For St. Patrick's Day



HERE is a letter-change puzzle with a new angle. In the usual letter-change puzzle, two words are given and you are required to transform one into the other by changing one letter at a time, forming a new word at each change. In this variation the solver is given the letter which is changed at each stage and transposing of the letters is permitted.

Can you write in each horizontal row a word that has three of its letters the same as the word preceding and the word following it? As a clue to start you off, the first word is: "part of a plant."

Try This Easy Magic Square

PUT numbers on croquet balls and croquet becomes a mental diversion, instead of a physical exercise. The croquet balls in Melissa's set are numbered from 1 to 16. She has placed only half of them on the lawn, because she does not know where to place the others. Melissa wants the balls to form a square in which the numbers total the same horizontally, vertically, and in the two large diagonal rows.

Can you determine where the missing numbers should be placed?

(For Solutions See Page 54)

Solutions of Last Week's Puzzles

THE JAR PROBLEM: The answer is two silver dollars. From the first equation we find that three jars are equal in value to two baskets less one blanket, or one jar equals two baskets minus one blanket divided by three. Substituting this value for the jar in the second equation, we see that two baskets minus one blanket divided by three, plus two blankets plus three baskets are worth 25 dollars. Multiplying by three, we have, two baskets minus one blanket plus six blankets plus nine baskets are worth 75 dollars. In other words, 11 baskets and 5 blankets cost 75 dollars. Now since the price cannot be in anything but silver dollars, the cost of the eleven baskets will be a multiple of eleven and the price of the five blankets a multiple of five. Fifty-five is the only multiple of eleven that will add up to 75 if added to a multiple of five. Hence the baskets are five dollars apiece, and the blankets four dollars. This makes the value of the jar two dollars.

The Busy Bee Cells: 1. Mantle. 2. Desert. 3. Secret. 4. Attire. 5. Combat. 6. Nickel. 7. Reason. 8. Debate. 9. Bandit. 10. Absorb. 11. Cigars. 12. Argosy. 13. Beauty. 14. Banana. 15. Rotten.

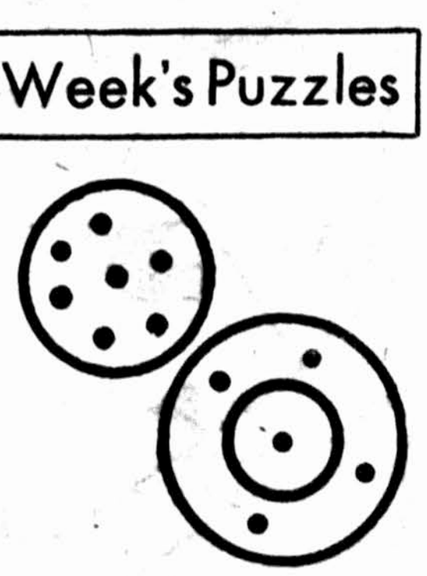
Seven States: The seven states are: FlorIDA. IDAho, NEVAda. North CAROLina. West VIRGINIA. InDIANA. MARYland.

Poetic Pamela: The three words are Rebuttal, Butt, Real.

The Checker Problem: Move the white king back to square 26, allowing black to jump 20 to 27. Then the white king slides into square 31 and wins the game.

The accompanying diagram shows how it is possible to place the twelve pegs in the three hoops in such a manner that each hoop contains an odd number of pegs.

The solution to today's puzzle will be given next week.



Ringing the Pegs

A Transposition

Transpose a wrong way of treating another's regard into the most foolish manner of doing it.

The answer is: *trifling* to *flirting*.

Behead an animal, transpose and find a flower.

Solution: Horse; rose.

Why should a brigadier-general, with his troops, be able to cross every river?

Answer: Because there is a bridge in every brigade.

Figures and Letters

I am composed of 21 letters.

My 4, 9, 12 is a Greek preposition.

My 7, 5, 8, 14 a vessel used in the Scotch sea.

My 17, 18, 21 is entity.

My 18, 19, 3, 10 is a bed formed by birds.

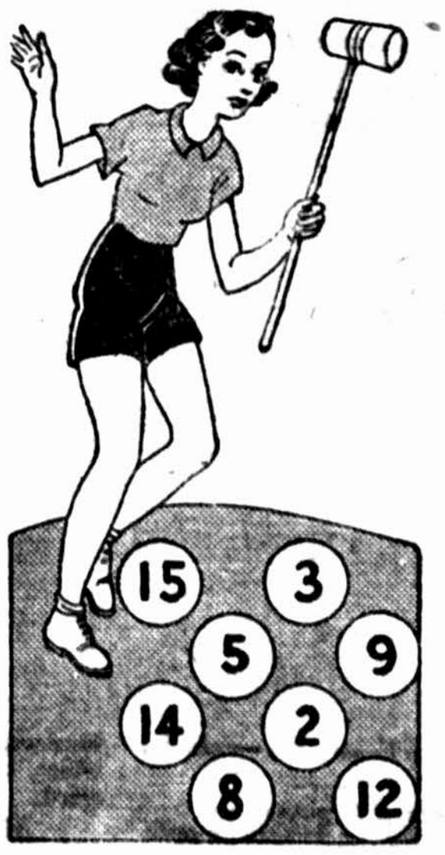
My 1, 21, 15 is to dip.

My 20, 6, 2, 16 is to tarnish.

My whole is a want of symmetry.

What am I?

Answer: Di



Transpose the Italics

Complete these anagrams by filling in the blanks with the words in italics transposed.

(a) *Cleon paints not* in .....

(b) *Prejudice runs* even through

Solution: ... Constantinople.

(b) Jurisprudence.

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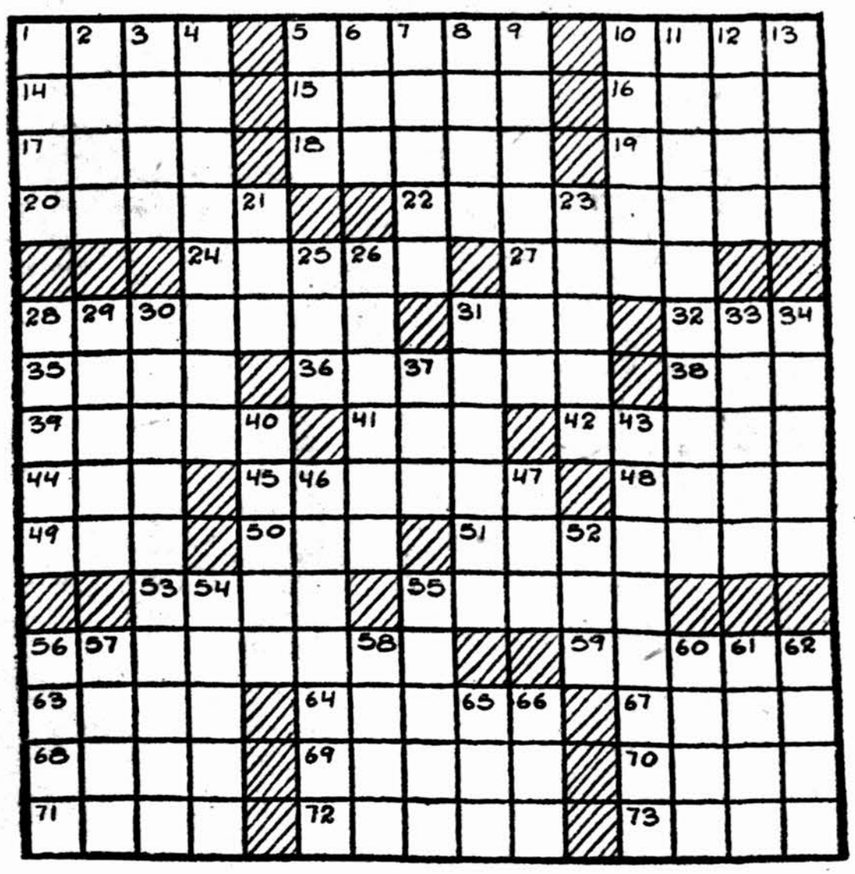
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Place compactly
5—Elevate
10—Mountain in Thessaly
14—Monk of Tibet
15—Pertaining to a bone of the forearm
16—Inspired with fear
17—Sacred bull
18—Rhythm
19—Sown; in heraldry
20—Immersions in water
22—With whose name is the theory of relativity associated?
24—Who was American secretary of war during the World War?
27—Trial
28—Greeted
31—Put on
32—Color
35—Scent



36—Broadens
38—Finish
39—What is the missing part of the name of the expatriate poet: Ezra ——?
41—Downcast
42—Overjoyed
44—Japanese sash
45—Ancient Greek weight
48—Ireland
49—Thing; in law
50—Prefix: not
51—Unctuous preparations
53—Flesh of a calf
55—Who transferred the seat of Russian government from Petrograd to Moscow?
56—Belonging to the earliest period
59—Positive terminal
63—Is sensitive to pain
64—Feminine name
67—Silkworm
68—Slender piece of wood
69—Feminine name
70—Track of a deer
71—Solar disk
72—Bamboolike grasses
73—French cathedral city

VERTICAL

1—Thick slice
2—Bark of the paper mulberry
3—Leave out
4—Who was U. S. minister to Austria from 1922 to 1930?
5—Sing without words
6—Palm leaf
7—Bury
8—Hindu garment
9—What is the capital of New Jersey?
10—Malt kilns
11—Lover
12—Prefix: half
13—Arabian seaport
21—Posed for a portrait
23—Meaning
25—What famous botanical gardens are near London?
26—Who was the "Wizard of Menlo Park"?
28—Profound sleep
29—Brick dried in the sun
30—What is the principal city of Jefferson County in Kentucky?
31—Infer
33—Unbind
34—Places of bliss
37—Split pulse
40—Who was the star of "The Ghost Goes West": Robert ——?
43—Thinness
46—Who was the "South American Liberator"?
47—Japanese coin
52—Inlet
54—Prussian city
56—What British colonial territory has French Guinea on the north: Sierra ——?
56—Father
57—Uproar
58—Baseball team
60—Bearing round the shield
61—Masculine name
62—Dines
65—Cover
66—Bronze in Roman antiquity

How's Your Botany?

Do you know your botany? If you do, you can answer these questions.

(a). What is the dancing tree? Answer: The hop-vine.

(b). The tree which is nearest the sea? Answer: The beech.

(c). The languishing tree? Answer: The pine.

(d). The tree where ships may be? Answer: The bay.

Can you find three semi-precious stones in this jumble of letters?

yyyhrrcsssatpoetem laehb

Solution: Beryl; chrysopase; amethyst.

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The Four Suits

"QUIT the clowning and get off the table, so we can continue our card game. Rosalie is not interested in any of those silly card tricks your boy friend shows you."

"I guess Rosalie would just as soon see a card trick as listen to you explain how you won the last rubber. Moreover, this is not a card trick, but a puzzle that I thought up all by myself. Take these bits of paper and put them together to form the symbols of the four suits."

Cut out the six pieces in the drawing and see if you can join them to form a heart, spade, club and diamond. The pieces must fit perfectly, no overlapping is allowed. Watch your step on this one. It may fool you.

(SOLUTION ON PAGE 54)

Poetic Pamela

LITTLE Donald's animal book contains no reading matter; nothing but pictures. But that really doesn't matter the least little bit to Donald because he has not yet learned to read. And besides, Aunt Pamela is here to tell him all about the animals in his picture book, and that is just as good as any printed matter.

Aunt Pamela is telling Donald about the animals in verse and making a puzzle charade out of it at the same time. Listen to this:

"I guess you know what creature's that.
It is your uncle's pussy cat.
*Cats *** on meat, kittens on milk.*
Their fur is soft and fine as silk.
This stately bird, with bearing regal
*Is called an ***, or a sea eagle.*
*And look ** that poor donkey there*
Who heavy loads of ore must bear
*Thru the **** mountains' rocky trails*
In far-off Russia's frozen vales.
Those beasts are lemurs on our right,
They wander thru the fields at night.
'Twas once thought really ghosts were they
*Formed in some ************ way.*
And now the book we'll close and tape,
Lest all those animals escape."

The missing words in the above verses form a charade. The first four words united in the order in which they occur form the last word.

Mutilated Arithmetic

Can you replace the missing figures in this mutilated long-division sum?

```
215) *7*9*(1**
      ***
     ----
      *5*9
      *5*5
     ----
       *4*
       ***
       ---
```

Solution:

```
215) 37195 (173
     215
     ---
     1569
     1505
     ----
      645
      645
      ---
```

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FOREIGN SCENE

(Continued From Page 2)

dependence of the Danubian States on the countries they have conquered: the Nazi hegemony in Central and Southern Europe is a matter purely of economic necessity for the small and essentially agricultural (40 per cent. to 80 per cent.) countries

Nazis In Danube Country

These countries have a definite role to play in the plans of German expansion which demands that Austria and Czechoslovakia should be annexed to the III Reich because this alone could paralyze their will or the power in national development and prevent these countries from correcting their weakness through partial industrialisation. After all they exist to supply grain to the world conquering Nazis and they must buy the products of German industry.

The Exile's Cause

The recent, "Reuter's" message regarding the French decision to admit foreign 'emigres' and exiles of certain categories which of course, include the large number of Spanish Republicans stranded in French territory into the army reorganized on war basis is significant.

The international situation with special reference to the Mediterranean scene changes Franco's position in a pronounced manner. The reports that are coming on various activities in strategic places in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean confirm the worst fears of those who have condemned the suicidal Chamberlain policy of giving a free hand to international fascism in capturing position in and near Spain.

Gen. Petains Report

The Republicans may well seize the situation to settle their score and drive the fascists out of Spain. General Petain's report indeed leaves no doubt about Franco's choice in the matter. He is signed away, body and soul, poor devil, to the Powers which have installed him in Madrid and if conflict develops that is not restricted to Spain and the men and material are ordered to be withdrawn out of the conquered country he would find his position untenable.

The Duce's Play

The Franco victory-march is hanging fire over this issue—it is Il Duce's pleasure to fix the date of this function and it just pays him to make the best of his bargaining counter with Chamberlain's active sympathy and support—note how Ciano mixes his voice with the famous British appeasementer's over the significance and interpretation of the Anglo-Italian agreement.

What an irony indeed that France-Daladier's France and, alas, Blum's too—that betrayed Spain in her tragic hour should have to enrol the support of the Spanish republicans who would no doubt be too happy to drive away the usurpers and foreign invaders and enemies of Spain!

Fight Ahead?

Many of these men have been tempered and trained during the years of their heroic resistance and they would be a great asset to France especially if the Fascists disturb her communications with North Africa as they bound to do with success thanks to Chamberlain's diplomacy. But this Latin "entente" is to be welcomed as a highly desirable development which the quick witted French are likely to appreciate although it may not suit the books of the peace hero of Birmingham nor his badly upset plans.

MODERN CHINESE LITERATURE

(Continued From Page 8)

volutionary writers that they do not know what proletarian literature is. One wonders what he would have them do? And even when credit is given to him for his great work up-to-date, to-day he appears individualistic and trivial in his arguments. It must be stated, however, that his most recent tendency is not only to the left, but towards communism.

Promising Group

The "Creative Society" (The Chong Tsao Sho), which Lu Hsun so vigorously brands as "Petit bourgeois" like himself and which the "Crescent Moon" brands as arrogant and crude, is also the target of attack by the Nanking Government; and since it is located in the International Settlement in Shanghai, also by the British at the request of the Nanking Government. In and around this camp see the many revolutionary writers of China to-day, producing an endless stream of social literature of every kind, good and bad, heavy translation on Marxian science, and from the social literature of Germany, Russia, England, America and Japan, original volumes of verse, from small booklets to revisions of old Chinese dramas for the people's theatres; short stories of peasant, proletarian and intellectual life; novels; autobiographies; and, everywhere, revolutionary magazines devoted to literature and social science.

The revolutionary tide, dammed by suppression, forces its way through every service, and it is astonishing to see the number of revolutionary magazines that manage to appear in Shanghai alone where the most ruthless reaction reigns and where many young writers not yet forced into exile, live a poverty-stricken semi-secret life. Their continued activity may be due to their clever methods, or perhaps, to the badly paid, and ignorant censors who are glad at any little bribe that comes their way. There are no more vital literary men in China to-day than those who comprise the "Creative Society." They see them with vigour and productive energy. Most of them are too young to have produced anything that bears the mark of greatness but they undoubtedly have a future.

It is also significant that youth in China seems much more intellectually mature, more experienced in public affairs and thought and more responsible, than does the youth of the West, and they are far more advanced than the youth of India. Chinese revolutionary youth also reads more extensively and intensively than western youth, and in every way, is intellectually superior to the youth of America. Added to this, it has courage and conviction and it must be remembered that writings like these, bring no money in China, but instead often cost the head.

Another difference between Chinese, Indian and western youth is that the former speak or read many languages and are in the closest touch with western social thought and literature, while the west and India know little or nothing of Chinese literature except the old classical poets. The writers who belong to the "Creative Society," unlike those of the "Crescent Moon", whom they call the "Eaters and "Drinkers" Society", have known the battlefield and the barricades instead of the banquet halls, ball-rooms and saloons. While the lyric poets of the "Crescent Moon" may sing the sound of the waves, the poets of the "Creative Society" sing of the lowly and the oppressed in despair and in struggle.

China is swept by mighty winds carrying tales of dramatic tragedy, of humorously bizarre situations, and of personal love and friendships. The destinies of these writers and of those of their friends and comrades, have become pawns in the hands of history. About them are tragedies, but also the still greater ideas that render tragedies worthwhile; of such stuff the new Chinese literature is being fashioned. This, is not the perfume of old China. This is the free wind, heralding another revolution.—(Current Affairs.)

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National Scouts

(Continued From Page 43)

meeting at Madras when Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, ex-Advocate General and Vice-President of the H.S.A., presided. Dr. Mehta explained at great length the present situation in the scout world. The next day there was a rally of the Hindustan Scouts of the Madras Municipal High School, followed by a talk to over a hundred teachers—boy and girl scouters of the Madras Municipal Hindustan Scout Association.

Trichinopoly

Trichinopoly is known for its most powerful teachers' guild in the whole of the Madras Presidency. The guild has a building of its own and takes an active interest in all educational affairs. Dr. Mehta addressed a meeting of about one hundred teachers who had come from all over the district. Pro. V. S. Iengar, Principal of the local Arts College and President of the Trichinopoly H.S.A., was in the chair. Trichinopoly has the good fortune of having the most interested and elightened teaching staff which is prepared to do all it can for the H.S.A.

Madura And Ramnad

Madura and Ramnad districts claim to have the smartest battalion of 2,000 rovers, scouts and cubs of the Hindustan Scout Association in the district! On the evening of the 3rd inst., there was a rally at which Mr K. R. Venkatarama Iyer, Advocate and President of the local H.S.A., was in the chair. The investiture ceremony was performed by Dr. Mehta who addressed the rally. After the rally there was a public meeting at which Maulana Mohamad Saheb, the Vice-President of the local H.S.A. and Vice-chairman of the local municipal council, presided. The Maulana Saheb, as President of the meeting, appealed to the boys and girls to join the H.S.A. in large numbers. Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman the Chairman of the Municipality, is the District Commissioner of the Madura Ramnad H.S.A.

Calicut And Vellore

Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the District Board, is the President of the Calicut H.S.A., Dr. Mehta paid a visit to two highly efficient Moplah troops of the H.S.A. in Calicut and saw the social work of several institutions. He addressed a public meeting at which Mr. Madhava Menon, Chairman of the Municipal Council, presided. There were long and informal discussions with local scouters who displayed great zeal and enthusiasm for the H.S.A.

At all the public meetings Dr. Mehta said that there was a conspiracy to keep the rank and file of scouters in the dark about scout affairs. He explained in detail how the Indian scout movement was a victim of foreign domination and how the present H.S.A. came into being. He described in detail the difference between the old Seva Samiti Association and other associations and the present H.S.A. which was a genuine federation with the maximum of provincial autonomy. He also stated that the Indian Headquarter of the B. P. Association had failed to nationalise their association and had not even carried out any of the major resolutions of the second Triennial Conference. He congratulated Madras on the universal and splendid co-operation that it was giving to the H.S.A. and hoped that Madras would achieve unity in the scout ranks without loss of national self-respect, and sacrifice of principles. It was a matter of pride for Madras that 22 out of 24 District Boards and the Municipalities of Madras, Salem Coimbatore, Calicut, Madura, Guntur, Pollachi and numerous others had blessed the H.S.A. with resolutions offering their complete support.

Girl Scouts

The Giri scout movement in the Madras presidency is going full steam ahead and in almost all places that Dr. Mehta visited there were girl scouts troops which had begun their scout career. At the end of last month forty-four girl scout leaders of the Madras Corporation went through a course of training under Mrs. Shahane, the girl scout organiser of the Central Provinces, who was specially invited for the purpose. Mohammadan ladies in purdah took advantage of the camp. For purposes of instruction a camp of 200 bulbuls and girl scouts had a camp together with the training camp. The camp was held at Red Hill about 12 miles from Madras.

Training Classes

The Madras H.S.A, is hard put to it to meet the growing universal demand for training camps for scouters all over the presidency. During the months of April and May, Vellore, Salem, North Malabar, South Malabar, Madura Coimbatore and Trichinopoly will have a training camp each. The camps are run by Mr. Krishnan and Mr. S. R. Venkatraman both of whom have been in the scout movement for the last twenty years.

Girl Guide Association

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, assisted by Lady Blackwell has decided to stand by the Imperialist B. P. Girl Guide Association, though the Government of Bombay and the Indian public have welcomed the Girl Scout Movement fostered by the H. S. A. The Indian public is kept in the dark about the management of the Girl Guide Association in India. The aims and method of the Girl Guide Association are the same that shield the purposes of the Boy Scouts Association. Behind the usual garb of idealism lies the Imperialist machinery. The management of the Giri Guide Movement throughout the Empire is vested in a General Council in England consisting of the usual Scout hierarchy and women of the British nobility. This permanent Council appoints the Imperial Headquarters Executive and Lord Baden Powell is the permanent Chairman of both the General Council and I. H. Executive. The Executive Council, nominated by the General Council, has no coloured woman member. The office of the Association is in Buckingham Palace Road where there are the other Empire and International Scout Headquarters. Lady Badan Powell is the permanent Chief Guide of the world. H. R. H. Princess Mary is the permanent President. The Imperial Headquarters has imposed upon India the Rules which the Indian Headquarters has to accept without question. The Chief Girl Guide Commissioner in India is appointed by the Council in England. The wife of the Viceroy, by virtue of her position, is the Patroness of Indian Guides. The Countess of Athlone is the President of the Overseas Guide and a Mrs. Chadwick is the National Commissioner for India.

The Association maintains all forms of racial distinctions. There are separate uniforms for "Guiders" and "Indian Guiders". Parsis and Mission-dominated Indians wear European dress with some exceptions, but Europeans do not wear Indian dress.

It is compulsory for all to swear loyalty to the King-Emperor after the age of 12. Indian Guides have to learn the detailed history and composition of the Union Jack. It is provided by the England framed Regulations that Indian Guides must stand to attention when the British "National Anthem" is played. India must be however thankful for small mercies. Unlike the B. P. Regulations for Boy Scouts, Indian guides are not to salute officers of the British Army, Navy and Air Force.

A mere glance at the Regulations will show any one how the Rules are foreign to the cultural background of India. A few instances will suffice. In order to pass the "Dancer's" Badge an Indian Guide must know three national dances. . . . such as "a Scottish Reel, a Russian Muzurka, an Irish jig, a Spanish tambourine dance, etc." or the "Folk-Dancers" Badge, the Indian Guide must be able to perform the following country dances: Rufty Tufty. Epping Forest The Maid Peeped out. Nancy's Fancy. Pop goes the Weasel, etc. "The standard of dancing required for this badge should be approximately that required by the English Folk Dance Society.

For the Singer's Badge the Indian Guide must sing from memory the following four songs: Where the Bee Sucks. Schubert's Cradle Song, The Blue Bells of Scotland, the frog and the Mouse. Provinces are asked to find Indian equivalents for these high standards adopted by the Imperial masters. (Heavens save Indian music.)

The Girl Guides Association also provides special training for aristocracy and the common folk. For example, the requirements of the Domestic Service Badge include, among other things. the knowledge "to clean and polish the floor, brasses, copper, knives, silver, windows and furniture . . . remove stains from a carpet, and candle greese from the upholstery . . . lay a table correctly for a meal". . . . The equivalent probably for the village girl, does not encourage snobbishness and prudery; but even she must be able to clean silver.

The above are some of the instances of the thoroughly national and utterly Indian character of the Indian Girl Guide Association. Innummerable similar instances can be multiplied to show how worthy this absolutely foreign Association is of Indian support at least to be privileged to help a cause sponsored by Lady Blackwell and the Governor of Bombay

Dr. Arundale's Message

Dr. G S. Arundale the Provincial Commissioner of the H. S. A. in Madras sends the following message to the Boy and Girl Scouts of the Bombay Presidency, reciprocating the messsage sent to Madras Scouts by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, District Commissioner of Bombay:—

"Through the Assistant District Commissioner of Bombay who has recently been visiting our Province of Madras, I send my very hearty and brotherly greetings to my fellow-Scouts of the Province of Bombay.

During the years that have gone by I have had many contacts with the young citizens of your great Presidency, and my memories of these are indeed happy. I am so glad to think that in Bombay the Hindusthan Scout Association is firmly established, for it is the great National Scout Movement of India, and every one of us who loves India must do all he can to support it and strengthen it, especially in these early days of its birth. You in Bombay are fortunate, for your pathway is free from obstructions and you can build up a scout movement which shall give to India a fine body of young Indian citizens.

In Madras we are less fortunate, for there are some difficulties in the way. But we shall overcome them, and the Hindusthan Scout Association of Madras will before long carry unchallenged the banner of India's National Scouting, in this Province of Madras. India is awakening. She is remembering her mighty past. She is planning already the mighty future which is to be hers. And the Hindusthan Scout Association is the herald in the world of Indian youth of this coming splendour. We are indeed privileged to form part of these signs of the coming times, and we must show our worthiness by our loyalty, our discipline, our efficiency, our spirit of eager service."

Girl Guide Internationalism

One of the great advantages of the Girl Guide Association in India, as pointed out to we Indians is that they help us to put India on the International map. Here is an example of how they do it:

The tenth world conference met at Frutigen in the middle of 1938. The proceedings were in German, French and English. We are not told how India was "represented". In the report appearing in "The Indian Guide" India only appears when the Conference was not doing serious work. "Mrs. Carey Morgan assumed a most effective disguise as an Indian gentlemen with 'loongi,' 'puggrree,' safa, shirt, umbrella and diamond stud all complete as she accompanied the other two Indian ladies—one a Madrasi and the other a Parsi—into the room. Unfortunately, India was unable to demonstrate (or rather the Girl Guide Association in India was incapable of demonstrating) any of its dances or songs but our dresses in themselves are always a source of pleasure to the delegates so our item was not missed. But some countries gave very pretty renderings of some of their folk songs and dances." POOR INDIA.

B. P. Girl Guide "Knowledge." From Page 15 of "The Indian Guide" Vol. VI No. 7:

Guide knowledge questions: "Who is entitled to wear a dark green hat cord or a dark green lanyard?" Answer next month. We wait for citizenship training.

Humour.

The B. P. Girl Guide Company of the N.H.S.G. celebrated THINKING Day sometime in February. We wonder who does it for them the rest of the year.

My Village

(Continued from page 1)

tle either with a view to purchase or sale. To these fairs people from distant places come, because some get famous for variety, quality and number for bulls while others for buffaloes or milch cattle as the case may be. Those who manage these 'melas' also earn good money.

Hardly half a dozen houses in my village are built of all bricks, a large number of them are built of brick and mud together. Roofs of all the houses are invariably made of wood, straw and mud. Houses, in surrounding villages, are not supposed to be essential. Few people live in houses and they are made of mud walls and thatched roofs. But most of the people live in huts, which easily catch fire and are blown off by wind and duststorms in summer and destroyed in rains and totally incapable to save them from the piercing winter-winds, when they have only a loin cloth to put on. The space too is insufficient for the family members to live comfortably. Ordinarily four to five persons live under the same roof. They do most of their work in open.

When The Rains Come

During the rainy season their lot becomes worse. No proper system of drainage exists in the villages. Water gets accumulated in the pools, tanks, etc., producing innumerable mosquitoes, who in their turn cause malaria and it takes a heavy toll of life every year in Indian villages. In point of fact arrangements for proper drainage system in villages is most needed, and it is this, which is making the life of the Indians, 80 per cent of whom live in villages, exposed to all dangers and this is responsible also for their existing ill-health and numerous other difficulties and poverty; otherwise, villages are far better off than cities in many respects. One of them is the healthy climatic conditions.

Medical facilities are not adequate in villages. In my village there is one Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya (Indian system of medicine dispensary), where medicines are distributed free of charge among the poor and needy people. Its medicines are, owing to negligence of the authorities who prefer western system unscientifically prepared and insufficient to meet the demands of the general public. Some eight miles away, there is a dispensary with a qualified doctor in western system of medicine and surgery. People generally do not believe in this; they like to stick to their own, which in fact proves more efficacious and also is very cheap in comparison. Quack doctors are found in quite a big number and they are very popular. Some of them appear to be experts and have cured even those patients, who could not be cured in western type of hospitals, well provided with costly up-to-date medicines and expensive specialised staff.

Poverty Increasing

As I have said that the people of my village earn their livelihood by trade with farmers of adjoining villages, whose purchasing power is gradually decreasing, and it is due to poverty. Poverty is increasing at a very rapid pace, partly because of the low prices of agricultural produce and partly because of the failure of the crops in last several years.

In agricultural operations their methods and instruments are all of primitive type. They have not yet learnt to make use of the improved methods and instruments. In fact they have not reached them. In my village some people have begun to use new methods and improved seeds, but that too half-heartedly. An unusual departure has been recently made by an English educated young man, who has laid out a commercial garden on up-to-date lines and he is the first English educated man, who has tried to prefer village life by settling down here permanently.

Poor agriculture and other conditions have caused great decline in trade resulting in unemployment. The increasing population of agricultural class dependent already on small holdings cause further fragmentation of lands making them altogether unproductive. The acute state of unemployment has led people to migrate to bigger cities where they are working as labourers in mills and factories. Quite a large number of persons from my village and neighbouring ones have gone to Cawnpore, Delhi, etc., in search of employment. In my village labour is very cheap. A labourer who works from 7 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, with an hour interval in the noon for meals in all about 8 hours, for five days gets Re. 1. In the surrounding villages not even Re. 1 is given for five days, but much less. In cities however, they get something more, but they had to live under most miserable conditions. At Cawnpore, for example, many labourers cook their food in open and sleep in open, with no house to live in.

Numbers Decreasing!

The population of my village is, therefore, decreasing and also other villages whether in my neighbourhood or elsewhere. It is true everywhere in India that the village people are now making their permanent houses in the city. During last few years my village has lost a large number of people, who have finally settled in cities, despite worse health conditions, only because of a possibility to earn their living. In Cawnpore alone for instance, which is big industrial town of the northern India, over a lakh of labourers will be found in a population of about 3 lakhs. Educated persons do not in the least like to live in villages, which are invariably deprived of all modern amenities of life, to which they get accustomed, while receiving education in cities, where there are schools and colleges for different kinds of education.

My village happens to be one of the four fortunate villages in the district to have compulsory primary education for boys. For the education of girls, no adequate arrangement exists. Girls may get familiar with alphabet in another school meant primarily for girls, some times in charge of a woman teacher and Sometimes in charge of old male teachers.

Compulsory education for boys has recently been enforced, yet people in general do not seem to appreciate it owing to perhaps its inherent defects. Poor people suffer economic loss from it as they are obliged to send their boys to school for education, instead of making them a source of income to themselves, and thus getting help from them in supporting the family. Physically disabled persons starve as their boys no longer earn anything for them. As they are unable to finance their boys to purchase books, stationery etc., so they remain in the same class without making any progress till their age is over and they are then called upon to work. Even when boys acquire some knowledge of alphabet, it does not help them in any way when they return to life—neither do they gain any economic value, which is a great attraction. On the other hand they become a source of trouble on account of their expensive habits, which are easily learnt while at school. In course of time they also forget whatever they learnt at school as they find later in life no use of their knowledge.

Costly Education

Higher English education has been acquired by a few persons of my village. In the neighbouring villages, it is difficult to find any English educated man. Persons of my village have been able to get this because of the sound financial position. They had to be sent to the district headquarters about 24 miles away, for English education upto High school or intermediate class. For University education boys have to be sent to still bigger cities at a distance of 100 miles or so. Living in cities again is very expensive. At any rate, there are in all about a half dozen graduates in my village, and about one and a half dozen matriculates, practically all having left the village for cities and thus depriving their fellow villagers of their help, co-operation, guidance etc., of their more enlightened and educated minds. Even then they have not been able to fulfil the expectations of the villagers or more accurately speaking of their parents, and the unemployment among them has discouraged other people to send their boys for higher education. During their education their parents spent all that they had with them in the hope of getting much more instead. But after the education either boys are unemployed or getting not even enough to keep body and soul together. The enormous expenses involved in higher education ,particularly in English, have ruined their financial position, and thus their condition has become all the more hopeless. Having no good connections, which are available in cities only, their boys are unable to obtain strong recommendations to enable them to get suitable employment, hence there is much confusion of thought even about elementary education in my village.

Religious Edifice Crumbling

Social and religious life is dwindling away every day, not because people have no idea about it or they do not like it, but because they do not get time to indulge in it. People are generally busy, all the 24 hours in almost all seasons, in earning their bread. Inspite of hard labour they do not get square meals and sufficient clothing. Older persons refer to their social and religious life with pride and the coming generation is accused of being awfully materialistic. They further assert that despite their material outlook the coming generation is not getting as much milk, ghee, etc., containing well-known nutritive elements of food, as they got, and which they used in abundance. Even water is doubtful in those quantities to this generation, this is their usual remark. Festivals come and go without inspiring adequate enthusiasm for them. Wrestling, once a popular game, has been abandoned now. Arrangements for amusements are non-existent. Whenever people are free from their work, they while away their valuable time in idle gossip. In winter season they sit round the fire and talk. It is largely due to cold rather than any other idea to meet at a place. Even in these gatherings there is no charm left. In olden days they were very popular and attractive. Here they smoke plentifully. Feelings of fellowship, love, respect, etc., which made once the village life a happier one, are now replaced with rivalry, enemity, selfishness, narrowness, etc.

If somebody is fortunately engaged in some profit-yielding business, all other people rush to it till it becomes altogether unproductive. Without thinking for the possibilities of the business people persist to continue in it for fear of being called unemployed, and thus pay a price for their employment in some work in form of loss.

Though this village is connected with towns and district headquarters by a regular bus-service, besides 'Ekkas' and 'Tongas', which also ply on, yet most of the people cover the distance on foot lasting even for several days. Only well-to-do people make use of them. Bullock carts are practically out of use. They are however utilized when roads, etc., are not available for penetration into the interior of the district, and by well-to-do people alone. The reason is that the people in general cannot afford conveyances, and therefore, they take recourse to their foot. Some people are still in my village and in many other villages, who have not yet seen railway lines, carriages, trains.

In villages scattered around my village you can still find the traditional feelings of hospitality of the Indian people. Even strangers will be and are received most cordially and offered shelter or food as they may stand in need of. From my village, it is, however, gradually disappearing as the people are getting suspicious about the strangers, who have in many cases, misused their hospitality.

Among foreigners, Chinese are rather familiar to the village people. Also there is not much difference between a Chinese and an Indian-colour being almost the same. But white people—they do not know whether they are English, European or American or any other—are still held to cause awe; people are afraid of them.

Petty Dictators

Another strange feature of my village people is that quite a good number of them, and almost all of the neighbouring villages, are afraid of government officers —whether English or Indian, who are in fact meant to render service to them. Instead of being popular as their benefactors, they are well-known for their oppressive treatment. Their appearance in the villages is taken to meah some fresh trouble to the people, from whom they ask for bribes, in cash or kind. These officers seldom pay to their labourers, which is generally forced upon them. A Police Officer, however, petty he might be, thinks himself a dictator, and as such is a terror to the people in countryside. They shun his sight. Again, it is in villages where they exercise great influence on the poor, illiterate, and honest masses, and ask for exorbitant bribes on petty offences or no offences, merely on pretexts, and have been seen to amass a lot of wealth. This is one of the reasons why they prefer to be on duty in villages rather than cities, when nobody cares for them and where they are required to work harder to ensure safety, peace, order, discipline, etc.

I like to live in my village, which, despite so many evils that have recently crept in, has much better climate than cities-crowded or not crowded—where people are still more honest, industrious, sincere, peaceful, law-abiding, innocent and good-natured than those of the cities. The advent of the British rule has caused further deterioration in village life; yet one can find peace and harmony among the starving villagers. The glory of the village life is on the vanishing point, we can yet get some glimpses here, as India still lives in villages.

A Five-Minute Poser

GETTING 12 BEEF PIES FOR THE OFFICE GANG USES UP SOME NICKELS DOESN'T IT?
YES' BUT SUPPOSE WE HAD TO BUY AS MANY PIES AS WE USED NICKELS ON THIS LOT, HOW MANY NICKELS WOULD WE HAVE HAD TO USE THEN?
108. OF COURSE.
WHAT IS THE PRICE OF BEEF PIE?

FIND THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

At Kitty Hawk—a thrilling sight,
The first real airplane in flight!
Can you find Orville and Wilbur Wright?

Bad Neighbour

(Continued From Page 44)

ties. After all when it is known that Malati will become the sole heir to the fortune, anything may happen to affect her."

"What do you mean?" interposed the Superintendent.

"If you want the truth, I must say that her life is in danger at the moment. You must depute some of your best men to guard her day and night."

"You are quite right," the Superintendent acquiesced in a low voice. "I will do everything in my power to expose the real criminal, and also to protect Malati from any harm."

The Lawyer heaved a deep sigh of relief.

"Thanks awfully," he said and left without another word.

* * * *

It was the same night. Eleven o'clock had struck. Malati was in bed. She was oppressed in her mind that some one existed who would poison her. Who was it? The Police Superintendent refused to give out the name, but simply warned her to be on the guard. Just then the sound of fingernails slightly grating against the door of the next room informed her that the Police Superintendent and the Lawyer were still watching, and warned her to do the same. On the opposite side, that is towards the drawing room, she now fancied she heard the creaking of the floor; the lock turned, and the door slowly opened.

Some one approached the bed and drew aside the curtains. Everything was still, excepting that she heard the almost noiseless steps nearing her. Then she ventured to open her eyelid, and glance over her extended arm. She saw a female with a needle-like thing in her hand. During this short time Malati must have moved in some slight degree, for the woman, disturbed, stopped and leaned over the bed, in order better to ascertain whether Malati slept. It was her step-mother.

On recognising her step-mother Malati could not repress a shudder, which caused a vibration in the bed. The Step-mother instantly stepped back close to the wall, and there, hidden by the bed-curtains, she silently and attentively watched the slightest movement of Malati. The step-mother, reassured by the silence which was only disturbed by the regular breathing of Malati, again came forward, and while she was about to scratch Malati with the needle, some one from behind dragged her back.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Superintendent of Police, keeping a strong hold on her arms. "So it is yourself. I didn't believe my friend the lawyer when he accused you."

The woman fainted.

It was said in the papers the next day that the doctor was arrested the same time as the step-mother of Malati. Needless to add that the young man was released the moment these arrests were made.

The Judge in complimenting the Lawyer humorously remarked: "I know you are a good lawyer, but you are a bad neighbour at the same time. You have proved this beyond doubt in the case of Jagirdar's second wife."

"Don't you think that 'puppy love' is absurd?"

"Yes. Just two silly."

How Did They Save The City's Walls?

IT was back in the days when the Greek cities were uniting against Persia that a great peace conference was held in the ancient city of Dipsomania. The Dipsomanians were allies of the Athenians, who in turn were the arch-enemies of the Spartans. The rival cities had agreed to bury the Greek equivalent of the hatchet, but were determined not to bury it so deeply that it could not be speedily disinterred in case of an emergency.

Sparcplugos, the Spartan general was talking: "The future of civilization depends upon we Europeans keeping these Asiatics out of our continent. Now your city of Dipsomania is too small to defend itself against the Persian host, in spite of the splendid walls that you have constructed. On the other hand, once your city falls into the foe's hands, these very walls will be to his advantage. I ask, then, that, in the interest of our cause, you tear down the walls of your city."

The Spartan strategist had been too tactful to mention the fact that the walls might also prevent a Spartan army from capturing the city, once the Persian War was over. The Dipsomanian spokesman was not unaware of this angle, however, and the haggling went on till nightfall. Then the Spartan decided to compromise, hoping that if he could not persuade the citizens to demolish the entire wall, he might talk them into leveling part of it.

"Look at it this way," he said, "Your city is divided into five wards, each surrounded by a wall. Your population could find ample room in four of those wards, and those four wards could be more easily defended than five. In the interest of our national defense, put your people into four wards and rip down the walls of the fifth ward."

To this the Dipsonian delegate agreed, but not until he had done some figuring with a bunch of twigs. When the Spartans returned several months later, they discovered that, though the city had been reduced to four wards, there was as much wall as before, as the Dipsonians had removed three sections of wall, only to set them up elsewhere.

Just how this was done can be ascertained with a handful of toothpicks. Arrange them as shown in the drawing and then shift the position of three toothpicks, so that there will be four squares instead of five.

Solutions Of This Week's Puzzle.

A	C	T	S		S	H	A	W		B	R	O	W	
B	A	R	C	E	L	O	N	A		E	A	G	E	R
B	R	A	I	N	Y		A	P	E	R	S		B	E
		C	O	D		S	T	I	N	G		A	S	P
W	R	E	N		R	O	O	T	S		A	L	T	O
A	I	D		G	I	G	L	I		O	S	L	E	R
R	A		B	U	L	G	E		A	S	S	E	R	T
		H	A	L	E	Y		S	A	T	A	N		
A	V	A	I	L	S		C	A	R	I	B		O	H
C	A	R	T	S		G	E	N	O	A		S	A	I
A	L	E	S		K	A	R	E	N		L	A	K	E
D	I	M		P	I	L	A	R		P	E	R		
I	A		C	A	P	E	T		S	E	A	S	O	N
A	N	N	A	T		N	E	C	E	S	S	A	R	Y
		T	U	N	E		A	S	E	A		T	R	E

"What a boy you are for asking questions," said the father. "I'd like to know what would have happened if I'd asked as many questions when I was a boy."

"Perhaps," suggested the young hopeful, "you'd have been able to answer some of mine."

Sir Syed

(Continued from Page 9)

estly over "Heroes and Hero-worship", especially about Muhammad." He had the honour of being invited to the late Queen Victoria's levee and also to that of the Prince of Wales. He was made a C.S.I. and also an Hon. Member of the Athaenium Club. He visited Cambridge to study the system of education and also to put his son, Saiyed Mahmud, there. In England he wrote a book refuting the various charges levelled against Islam and its founder by Sir William Muir, the then Lt. Governor of U. P., in his "Life of Muhammad" which was published in 1861. In October 1870 he returned to India and took charge of his office in Benares as a judge of the Small Causes Court the same month. In 1870 he started an Urdu monthly, "Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq", a journal modelled expressly on the "Spectator" and "Tatler" of Addison and Steele, with the purpose of reforming the religious views of the bulk of Mussalmans and of freeing them from "the distortions of their religions and social ideals." It continued for 6 years and among its contributors were included men like Maulavi Chiragh Ali, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali, Munshi Zakaullah, Maulavi Samiullah, and others. During these 6 years 226 articles appeared in it, out of which 112 were contributed by Sir Saiyed Ahmad himself. It was twice revived but each time it had only a limited span of life. In 1876 Saiyed Ahmad Khan retired from service and thereafter adopted Aligarh as his permanent home.

M. A. O. College

Ever since his retirement, he worked night and day for the amelioration of Mussalmans, who, according to him, had lost all they had as a result of the Mutiny and seemed to have no future before them. To him the true panacea for all the ills of Mussalmans was education and education alone and so he founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College with a humble beginning in 1876. Its foundation stone was laid by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy. In his address Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan clearly stated that he saw "in the advent of the English a manifestation of the hand of Providence". About the British rule he said that "it was the most wonderful phenomenon the world has ever seen" and wanted the people to appreciate the work of the Britishers in India "whose guiding principle was the advancement of the happiness of the millions of a subject race, by establishing peace, by administering justice, by spreading education, by introducing the comforts of life which modern civilization has bestowed on mankind. To make these facts clear to the minds of our countrymen, to educate them so that they may be able to appreciate these blessings, to dispel these illusory traditions of the past which have hindered our progress, to remove prejudices which have hitherto exercised a baneful influence on our race, to reconcile Oriental learning with Occidental literature and science, to inspire in the dreamy minds of the people of the East the practical energy which belongs to those of the West; to make the Mussalmans of India worthy and useful subjects of the British Crown, to inspire in them that loyalty which springs not from servile subjection to a foreign rule, but from genuine appreciation of the blessings of good government —these are the objects which the founders of the College have prominently in view." He hoped that the sons of the Institution, after they go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land, "will preach the gospel of free inquiry, of large-hearted toleration, and of pure morality." How far these ideals have been achieved, is left to the readers to judge.

Opposition From Fanatics

In this stupendous task Sir Saiyed Ahmad was opposed by the Mullahs of his time. They believed that the motive behind English education was "to convert their children to Christianity and to make them gradually adopt Christian manner of life." They therefore led the agitation, their target being the College and its founder who was dubbed a Kafir by them. But the sterner stuff and wonderful perseverance made this man of steel, and his band of selfless lieutenants, like Maulana Shibli, Khwaja Altaf-Husain Hali, Dr. T. W. Arnold, Nawab Mohsinul Mulk, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk and others, succeed at last, in spite of the untold presecution to which he alone was above all subjected.

In 1876 he started writing his famous commentary on the Quran. Although Sir Saiyed Ahmad himself was a true Mussalmans and always advised the Muslim students to be true followers of Islam, yet with a view to combating forces of irreligion he wrote the commentary from the view point of a Rationalist. He was assailed by the orthodox sections for his various unorthodox interpretations on the word of God, was ridiculed in every possible way and curses were showered on him. A couplet which is still fresh in my memory, runs as follows:—

"Dhundti phirti hai la'not ku ba ku,
Ghar Kahan hai Saiyed Ahmad Khan ka?"
"Curses are making a search from lane to lane.
Inquiring: Where is the house of Saiyed Ahmad Khan?"

The End

In 1895 the Head Clerk of the College was discovered to have fraudulently misappropriated funds to the extent of a lakh of rupees. This exposure adversely affected Sir Saiyed Ahmad's health and hastened his earthly end. The culprit was duly committed to the Sessions, but somehow or other he managed to commit suicide inside the prison. This did not mend matters, for Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan took the loss of such a huge amount to heart since he had collected the same from poor Mussalmans in small coins by undertaking country-wide tours. His only consolation, however, was that "the fraud was detected during my life-time as otherwise the people would have laid the blame at my door after my death." Before his death he had dedicated everything he had to the College.

Saiyed Ahmad was a believer in the Hindu-Muslim unity. He always regarded India as "a beautiful bride" with Hindus and Mussalmans "as the two eyes of that bride", and also wanted that these eyes should remain intact. He was also of opinion that the term "Hindu" should include the Mussalmans on the ground that that word was not the name of any particular religion but only meant "the inhabitant of India." He deprecated the idea that two communities living in one country should be regarded as two different nations professing different religions. He was patriotic enough to support the great struggle over the Ilbert Bill and other measures of this kind. But he held that "the country would never progress by discussing political matters" but the only means of progress "lay in education and in education alone." He was against every political upheaval for he had seen the Mutiny and its terrible reaction with his own eyes. He was against cow-slaughter on Bakr-Id days and held that "if friendship is maintained between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, it would prove far better than cow sacrifice." He was faithful to the British Government to the very core, but he hated servility. He was, for instance, against asking for privileges from the British Government for the members of his community, but simply wanted the Mussalmans to keep their heads aloft and to take to education all the more seriously. He never desired that the Britishers should ever leave the country. On the contrary, he was always in favour of strengthening the British raj. He was opposed even to the partial Indianisation of services, for he was a great admirer of English character from his childhood. Yet he yearned for the day when the Indians should be able to frame laws for themselves.

By temperament he was extremely mild, and remained cool in the face of all kinds of dirty epithets that were hurled against him. He had a great respect for his political enemies and no unkind word ever crossed his lips against any individual. In the words of Cardinal Newman he was a thorough gentleman for "he never inflicted pain" on any one.

I cannot do better at the end of this article than to reproduce the opinion of an anonymous gentleman quoted by my revered teacher, Mr. C. F. Andrews, in his book "Zakaullah" which fully describes Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan's character. Says he:—"In Sir Saiyed Ahmad I saw the grandeur, the lion-like strength, the high ideals, the passionate enthusiasm of a great mind. No Mussalman, whom I ever met, impressed me more by the force and dignity of his character and his commanding intellectual greatness than Sir Saiyed Ahmad. Wherever he went, he naturally took the lead. His personality demanded it, and men instinctively followed him. His very presence and appearance were commanding. He was a born leader of men."

In his own days Saiyed Ahmad was known as "accursed Saiyed Ahmad", but to-day the words "May God's mercy be upon him"! are added whenever his name is mentioned. What a contrast!

An optimist is he who thinks he can get all the exercise he needs sitting down.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE morning after the club dinner the secretary was called up on the telephone.

"Is it true that old Jimmy Smith was at the dinner last night absolutely blotto?"

"Yes," replied the secretary.

"Terrible. And—er—was I there, too?"

* * * *

LITTLE Mr. Jones and his wife arrived at their seaside boarding house and were shown to their room by the landlady.

Jones looked vacantly around.

"But," he said meekly, "you advertised a combined bed and sitting room."

"That's right," said the landlady firmly, "this is it."

"Well," said Jones, at last, "I can see the bed. but where is the sitting room?"

"On the bed," she replied.

* * * *

HUBBY: "You are extravagant. That electric fire has been burning upstairs all day."

Wife: "Don't worry, dear. It's not ours. I borrowed it from next door."

* * * *

DINER—"Waiter, look at the ends of this sausage."

Waiter—"What's wrong with them, sir?"

Diner—"They're very close together, aren't they?"

* * * *

THE ladies of the picnic party had been gathering flowers, leaving father to start getting the tea ready. When they returned the kettle was already boiling.

"My word," mother said, pleasantly surprised, "you have been quick boiling the kettle. How did you do it?"

"Oh—easy," father replied, airily. "I just happened to let the pound of butter fall on the fire."

* * * *

HOUSEWIFE: "Will you have a cup of tea or a glass of beer?"

Window Cleaner: "Beer's best, mum. I find it gives a better polish when I breathe on the glass."

* * * *

SALESMAN: "Boy, I'd like to see someone with a little authority"

Office Boy: "What can I do for you? I have about as little as anyone."

* * * *

"WHAT does that young boy of yours do?"

"He's a girl scout."

"You mean a boy scout?"

"No he's always out scouting for girls."

* * * *

PROFESSOR—"I won't begin today's lecture until the room settles down."

Voice (from the rear)—"Go home and sleep it off, old man."

"WHAT is making you look so angry?"

"Nothing much. I cut myself with a safety razor, burnt myself with a safety match, and almost got run over reading a safety first notice."

* * * *

FIRST Salesman: "I made a lot of friends for the company today."

Second Salesman: "I didn't sell a thing either."

* * * *

"HOW many students are there at your college?"

"Oh, about one in ten."

* * * *

DENTIST: "Every tooth in your head should come out."

Scotsman: "How much would the new ones cost me?"

Dentist: "One hundred dollars."

Scotsman: "And how much allowance on the old ones?"

* * * *

THE tramp had unfolded his tale of woe to a dear old lady.

"You say you were locked in a cage for 10 years? Were you in prison my good man?" she asked.

"No mum," replied the tramp sarcastically "I was a cannary."

* * * *

"WHAT about the dollar you owe me?"

"Its your birthday on Friday. I'll bring it to you with my congratulations."

"You just bring the money and I'll congratulate myself."

EMPLOYER: "Yes, I advertised for a good strong boy Think you can fill the bill?"

Applicant: "Well, I just finished licking nineteen other applicants outside."

* * * *

"YOY say you have noticed that people are advised to sleep on their front porches while the nights are so hot. If a man hasn't a front porch to sleep on what is he to do?"

"Sleep on his back."

* * * *

VOICE over Telephone—"Is Mike Howe there?"

Answer—"What do you think this is, a stock yard?"

* * * *

"I WANT to buy a top train for my little boy."

"Next floor, pelase, sir. Men's Hobbies!"

* * * *

"DO you have much variety at your boarding house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

* * * *

THE landlord had called for his rent.

"Do you know," said the tenant, "that the favourite didn't win the 2.30?"

"I'm not interested in racing," said the landlord brisquely.

"You ought to be," said the tenant. "Your rent was on that horse."

"FATHER, said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps, my son; perhaps they do," said the clergyman. "But there is a vast difference between 'congregation' and a 'collection'."

* * * *

MRS. Jones (to husband who has ventured to assert himself): "Now, Henry, understand once and for all, just because you've been on a ten day's tour in Italy, don't get the idea you're a second Mussolini!"

* * * *

THE yokel came to London on an excursion and wandered into a fortune-teller's.

"They say ye be able to tell my character by my 'and," he said, extending his calloused palm.

"Yes," said the palmist, "and for a start—you're from the country".

"By gum!" exclaimed the countryman, "you be wunnerful!"

* * * *

"YES, sir, these are the ruins of a building that was in existence 2,500 years ago," declared the guide.

"What rubbish!" one member of the tourist party answered. "Why it's only 1937 now."

Our Humorist At Large

CALENDER
BIRTHDAY
INK
2D
Gosh only tuppence a bottle. I thought it was expensive the way Ma yelled when I spilled some on the carpet!"

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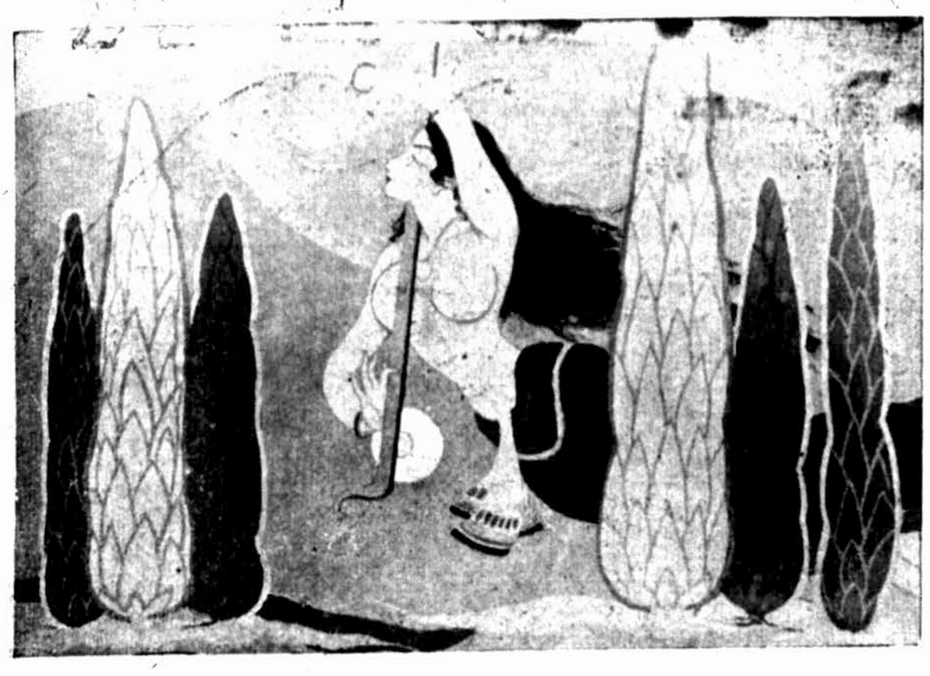

Mural by N. Saraiya.

BENEVOLENCE

PROSPERITY

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PUJARINI

By Miss Anu Roy

SARASWATI

By Kantisen Shroff.

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